MONDAY, *August* 15. 1768. [NUMB. 1716.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

The CENTINEL, No. XIII.

IN a late publication, I ſtated the conduct of Parliament towards the admiralty court in England, and compared it with their very different behaviour towards it in America. I think it a very remarkable and alarming inſtance of the miſchievous effects, that muſt follow from "our ſuperiors," in England undertaking to make internal regulations for the colonies. If they ſhould liſten to the miſſionaries, and attempt to provide for us a religious eſtabliſhment, they would probably do as much more harm, as the ſubject is of more importance. Every circumſtance leads to this concluſion.

No body of men is intereſted in ſupporting undue ſtretches of power, or abuſes in the admiral's court, and it is not improbable, that on proper and reiterated repreſentations, the miniſters of ſtate might do us juſtice, in reſpect of that arbitrary judicature, or other inſtances wherein our rights have been violated; at leaſt it would be in their power to do it. The ſucceſs of the people of Ireland, in procuring the limitation of their parliaments, and the independency of their judges after long endeavors, ought to inſpirit our attempts, and never ſuffer us to deſpair of recovering our rights.

But if the clergy once gain an advantage, let the inconveniences, or oppreſſions it brings on the laity be what they will, there is no coming at redreſs. Theſe people have the artifice of making a zeal for orthodoxy, and a regard for their own intereſts go hand in hand. By aſſerting their claims and encroachments to be of divine right, under eſtabliſhments they tie up the hands of the magiſtrate, and make it dangerous for him to reform the moſt acknowledged and moſt pernicious abuſes.‖ Thus, when other arguments have failed, forms of church government, particularly Dioceſan epiſcopacy;§ the uninterrupted ſucceſſion of biſhops;† Tythes;¶ exemption of the clergy from civil authority, &c.* have, at one time or another, been ſtiffly maintained to be of divine right; and this, when once inſtilled into the zealous, but ignorant and more numerous part of their flocks, has generally enabled them to ſupport the moſt unreaſonable uſurpations, and to baffle all attempts at reformation.

The riſque we ſhould run, would be heightened by another circumſtance: The *ſucceſſors of the apoſtles* in England, whoſe power over their inferiour clergy, whoſe revenues, dignities, and ſeats in parliament, neceſſarily give them great weight, would find themſelves intereſted to have every power, every priviledge they enjoy, as far as poſſible, extended to their brethren, the American biſhops. The example of a reduced epiſcopate in the Britiſh dominions, they could not but eſteem dangerous to their own juriſdiction, and they muſt of courſe be induced to exert all their endeavours, and to watch every opportunity, which a weak adminiſtration, or other favourable conjuncture, might afford, to advance and aggrandize the American hierarchy; in which, from the experience we have had of the diſpoſition of ſome, and the intention of moſt of our *virtual* repreſentatives, there is too much reaſon to fear they would ſucceed to their wiſhes; at leaſt no argument can be drawn from the watchfulneſs of the laity of England, over the clergy there, that a like caution would ſubſiſt as to the clergy of the colonies: Witneſs the caſe of admiralty juriſdiction.

"Let us for a moment ſuppoſe that Dr. Chandler's ſcheme, as exhibited in Italicks, in the 79th page of his *appeal* is "without *reſervation* or *equivocation*, "the exact plan of an American epiſcopate, as it "hath been ſettled at home;" viz. "*That the biſ-*"*hops to be ſent to the colonies ſhall have no autho-*"*rity, but purely of a ſpiritual and eccleſiaſtical na-*"*ture, ſuch as is derived altogether from the church*"*and not from the ſtate—That this authority ſhall*"*operate only on the clergy and not on the laity, nor*"*diſſenters of any denomination—That the biſhops*"*ſhall not interfere with the property or priviledges,*"*whether civil or religious, of churchmen or diſſenters*"*—That in particular they ſhall have no concern*"*with the probate of wills, letters of guardianſhip,*"*and adminiſtration, or marriage-licences, nor be*"*judges of any cauſes relating thereto; but that they*"*ſhall only exerciſe the original powers of their office*"*as before ſtated*, i. e. *ordain and govern the clergy,*"*and adminiſter confirmation to ſuch as deſire it.*" Let us ſuppoſe, I ſay, that the word of Dr. Chandler, a private miſſionary, is to be taken in this moſt important affair; and that the biſhops would, *at firſt*, be ſent over with ſuch limited powers, what ſecurity have we, that they and their ſucceſſors, for any long time, would remain contented with ſuch limitations: In a word, that they would continue ſuch harmleſs, inoffenſive people, as the Doctor repreſents them? Has this order of men been remarkable for ſuch quiet unambitious conduct? Or have they uſually been free of a diſpoſition to intermeddle in worldly matters? Does not their apologiſt Dr. *Chandler* intimate the very reverſe, when he ſays, page 110, "*Should*"*the government ſee fit* hereafter *to inveſt them with*"*ſome degree of civil power, worthy their acceptance,*"*none would be thereby injured?*" Is it reaſonable to think that the American prelates, would ever be eaſy whilſt in a condition inferior to the ſuperb, court-favored, law-dignified biſhops of England; eſpecially, as the connections between them, would always keep alive the hopes of the former, of arriving at the ſame authority and importance.

A late writer (ſaid to be of high ſpiritual dignity beyond the atlantic) aſſures us, that as the biſhops intended for America, are "to be appointed by "the crown, the ſmalleſt attemps towards an oppreſ-"ſive enlargement of ſpiritual power would be im-"mediately cruſhed with indignation by the legiſla-"ture: and that the moderation of the clergy and "the watchfulneſs of the laity over them, is much "more likely to increaſe than diminiſh."¶ This is plauſible, but not ſolid. However, at preſent we ſhall ſuppoſe, that under ſuch directions of the national councils as have of late preſided, there has been a diſcovery of ſo much wiſdom and integrity; *of ſo tender a concern for the intereſts of the colonies*; *of ſo cautious, ſo delicate an apprehenſion of injuring their conſtitutional rights*, as leaves no room to fear any oppreſſive enlargement of *ſpiritual* or *any other power*, during the continuance of ſuch an *happy* guidance of public meaſures: Yet times may change, men of a different ſtamp may be employed; who knows what another reign may produce? Whatever may be promiſed now, yet reaſons of ſtate, (which Dr. Chandler already holds out to our ſuperiors) it may be ſaid, require more to be done for this *new fangled* hierarcy; for a biſhop without authority over the laity, it really a novelty, which no denomination of chriſtians, that allowed of a regular miniſtry, ever before tho't of. Either ſole or aſſiſted, the biſhops or paſtors of all ſects have exerciſed it as of ſcriptural and unalienable right; nor can there be any church of Chriſt on earth, without this, or ſomewhat equivalent to it.

When the biſhops (to carry on the ſuppoſition) ſhall be once quietly ſettled among us, we ſhall be told by Dr. Chandler, or ſome equal advocate for the order, "that the church in America is in a wretch-"ed and deplorable condition, periſhing for want "of common neceſſaries, and under ſuch diſeaſes, "as muſt prove fatal to her, if much longer neglec-"ted; that ſhe only requeſts that proper remedies "may be provided for her ſufferings, leaving it to "the wiſdom of her ſuperiors, *whether any thing "further* is to be done, to *ſtrengthen and improve* "her intereſts."‖ In ſhort, ſhe only aſks what cannot be denied by chriſtian rulers; what all other denominations enjoy; a power to exerciſe diſcipline over the laity. "The people are ſenſible of the want "of this power over them, and find themſelves free "from all reſtraints of eccleſiaſtical authority: "And tho' the church, as far as it has relation to "civil power, is in the nature of it a free ſociety, yet "after men become members, the laws of the church "are in force againſt him."† It is true, this was at firſt given up, but we find, we "are a body "without ſtrength, liable to be deſtroyed by innu-"merable accidents;"* in ſhort, we are under an "unprecedented hardſhip"‡ without it.

This granted, (how can Dr. Chandler talk of giving it up) the neceſſity of civil connection, or the aid of the magiſtrate to enforce the cenſures of the clergy, may be eaſily urged. Thoſe, who are rejected by one "church," it can be ſaid, "are re-"ceived by another." A diſpoſition to ſlight excommunication, "the higheſt puniſhment the church "can inflict, has become general; in this age, the "voice of reaſon will not be heard."†† Civil incapacity, and the writ from the King's court for impriſoning the excommunicate perſons,§ are the only remedy; and why ſhould not the American church be enabled to reduce obſtinate offenders to obedience, as well as the mother church of England?

Suppoſe the hierarchy inveſted with this ſupport, which by virtue of her *alliance* with the ſtate, ſhe will claim as her right;‖‖ the next demand will be, that all *diſſenters* be conſidered as *virtual* churchmen, and made liable to cenſures accordingly; for diſcipline is evaded and the church undermined. Then "a tax on the country to ſupport the biſhops will "be wanted;" for their rank requires greater revenue than can be raiſed by charitable contributions, and it cannot be expected that the mother country will maintain the clergy of America. And if a tax can be juſtly levied for the prelates, why not for the pariſh miniſters; "it would be no mighty hardſhip, "nor can he, who would ſcruple to pay a tax for "this or *any uſe* the legiſlature of his country ſhould "aſſign, deſerve to be conſidered in the light of a "good ſubject or member of ſociety."* Nay the ſecurity of the church, in a country abounding with Diſſenters, indiſpenſibly requires, that the *ſacramental teſt* ſhould be extended to America; the argument is much more forcible here, than in England, where the non-conformiſts are not tho't to exceed one eighth of the people. "This can be no hardſhip "on diſſenters, as indeed they have no natural right "to any degree of civil or military power."‡

What parliament could have the conſcience, "af-"ter ſuch ſignal diſplays of the divine favour to-"wards the Britiſh nation, whoſe arms in America "have triumphed over all that oppoſed them, to "refuſe to erect on that ground ſome ſuitable mo-"nument of religious gratitude; and what ſo pro-"per, as the further ſecurity and ſupport of the *true* "religion in America. Other nations have taken "equal care for the eſtabliſhment of eccleſiaſtical, "as of civil government in their moſt diſtant colonies. "In the French & Spaniſh colonies, we find biſhops; "and in Canada a compleat eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſh-"ment under an epiſcopate."¶ Theſe things will not coſt the members any thing, nor in the leaſt injure them: They are conſtitutional; agreeable to what is allowed at home, & if they had been wrong, we ſhould doubtleſs have given them up.

How inſidiouſly, how eaſily might prieſtly dominion thus ſteal upon us and advance, is too manifeſt from church hiſtory. The reader will ſee, that Dr. Chandler has helped me to make out the progreſs of the ſcheme, by a number of ſeemingly uſeleſs expreſſions diſperſed through his appeal. Theſe are prudent reſerves for another day; when the words, *if, now*,§ *at preſent in the ſtate of things*,¶ and *hereafter*,‖ may be of great uſe, however *unmeaning*

‖ "*I do not recollect any inſtance in hiſtory ſince*"*the days of the Apoſtles, where the reformation of*"*religion, in any material point, hath been brought*"*about by the clergy in general.*" Eſſay on Spirit, *Pref.*—*ſaid to be* Dr. Clayton's, *late Biſhop of the Church of Ireland.*

§ Dr. Bancroft *in* 1588, *firſt preached up, in the church of* England *after the reformation, that biſhops were of divine right, an order ſuperior to Presbyters. It ſurpriſed his hearers. Archbiſhop* Whitgift *ſaid, he rather wiſhed, than believed it to be true.*

† *In the debate between Dr.* Hoadly, *then Biſhop of* Bangor, *and the nonjurors, the Doctor, with great ſucceſs, refuted this Whim.*

¶ *When the Quakers ſought for ſome relief from parliament, concerning tythes, the clergy ſet up a claim to them on this ground.*

* Thomas à Becket, *Archbiſhop of* Canterbury, *in a letter to the Empreſs* Matilda, *told her*, "*that an exemption for clergymen from all civil juſtice, was one of the priviledges purchaſed by the blood of Chriſt for his church.*" Lord Littleton's *Hiſt. Hen.* II.

¶ *Anſwer to Dr. Mayhew's Obſervation on Charter and Conduct, &c.*

‖ *See Dr* C's Appeal, *p.* 40, *and* 59, *for theſe quotations.*

† Appeal, *p.* 29. * *Ibid.* 30. ‡ *Ibid* 27.

†† Appeal, 30, 31.

§ *This writ iſſues in* 40 *days after excommunication, in caſe the offender continues obſtinate.*

‖‖ *Dr.* Warburton *inſiſts on this, as the juſt claim of every eſtabliſhed religion.*—*Div. Legat. Book* ii. *Sect.* 5.

* Appeal, *p.* 107. ‡ *Ibid.* 109.

¶ *See* Appeal, *pages* 45, 58, 59, *for theſe quotations.*

§ *Page* 110. † *Ibid.* 105. ‖ *Ibid.* 101, 111.

#Vide Page 193. v oid. pa. 179. v. Biſhop Secker. & Chandlers.

weaning they may now seem to a careless reader. This scheme of our missionaries reminds me of the instructions, which Pope Boniface gave to Austin and his fellow-missionaries, sent to Britain to convert the Saxons to christianity, and the Welsh, who were christians already, to a proper sense of the Pope's supremacy, (an essential article, it seems they had unfortunately left out of their creed) "you are," says his Holiness, "to move cautiously; let them not see all we aim at, lest we gain Nothing."

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Messrs FLEETS.

Salem, August 13. 1768.

A Few Weeks since some of the respectable Inhabitants of this town being uneasy at the reflections cast upon it (perhaps justly) for their supine and lifeless behavior at this time, when so many of our invaluable rights were about to be taken from us; & at the same time beholding with abhorrence the unaccountable behavior of our two R——s in the last session of the General Court, who not only refused to assist in warding off the dangers that seemed to be coming upon us, but were content to confess themselves guilty, in a matter wherein they had not in the least offended: And as the publick no doubt would take the sentiments of these two Gentlemen to be the sentiments of their constituents. I say, for these reasons, a large number of the inhabitants of this town joined in petitioning the Select Men to call a meeting of the freeholders of it, purely to let the public know that the minds of the people in this place were not similar with those of their Representatives; and in drawing up said petition care was taken that nothing should be inserted that should tend in the least to injure or hurt the character of the two Gentlemen, the late Representatives of this town. Notwithstanding which a small party arose to oppose said meeting, endeavoring to set forth the impropriety, the illegality, and bad tendency thereof; however a meeting was called, and the inhabitants met on Monday the 18th day of July last, at the court-house in this town, & was the fullest meeting perhaps ever known in this place, the proceedings whereof are sufficiently known, and therefore I shall say the less about it.—After the meeting was over, the Moderator, with 29 others, (some in and some out of the meeting) protested against the proceedings of the town at that time. The behavior of some people, more especially that of the Moderator, was truly unaccountable, & such as I feel ashamed even to think of. The inhabitants thought after the meeting was over that all the temper and heat that then made its appearance would subside; but I am very sorry to see so much of it remaining in some of those who signed the protest. It has been often said that the petition for said meeting was drawn up in so bad a stile as to be scarcely legible, and in many places was quite inconsistent. We readily acknowledge they did not employ a lawyer for that purpose, but wrote it in haste and in such language as came first in their minds; however we apprehend it to be as well, and as properly done as the protest, tho' 'tis reported that was in agitation some days before the meeting, and that one lawyer at least, and how many hon. judges had a hand in it, I cannot tell: However they are both before the public, who are able to determine which is most proper. It has been hinted that all the principal people in the town protested against said meeting, and that the petitioners for said meeting were only of the lower sort of people. Now we acknowledge that B——n P——n pays a large tax in the town of Salem, but one of the petitioners pays considerably more than he does in said town. P——s C——tt who also signed the protest, pays a considerable tax: Now taking out B. P. and F. C. R——d D——y pays more tax for his estate than about one half the other Gentlemen who signed the protest pay for their estates. Further there are as many as ten of the petitioners, each of which pay more tax than any one who signed the protest, the above two persons excepted. And what other reason they have for calling themselves the principal people we cannot tell, it is certain they never lived in better credit, nor were they ever more beloved or respected than the petitioners, nor do we think they are like to be for the future; we are sure there conduct does not deserve it. One of those who signed the protest has intimated that he should not chuse to credit any of the petitioners with any part of his interest; now be that as it will, it is strongly suspected, that he and some others who signed the protest, could not have credit for any large sum, and were their debts paid, we believe little would remain with them. Others of the protesters are continually saying they hope the meeting and the behavior of some people at it will be overlooked and forgot. We really wish it could; but can people who know their characters stand as fair as their neighbours, I say can they be easy, when they hear themselves thus abused and ill treated by people, in some respects, as despicable as any among us.—I did not intend to say any thing further respecting the late town-meeting, but seeing a piece in the Essex Gazette for the 9th of August of what the *Old Wife* says upon it. She seems to be greatly concerned for the peace of this place, & says she would go as far to maintain our rights as any of us.—For my part I never believe a lie even when I tell it my self; for whatever this writer may think of herself, she is well known to be a rank tory, and at present her performance does not in the least influence or alter the sentiments of the good people of this place, and her piece is no more regarded than an Old Wife's fable which a noted apostle tells us we must refuse. She seems to be quite unacquainted with what calmness people in general went to that meeting, and had *the few* suffered it to have gone on as it first began, there would have been no ill blood stirred up by it; and it is observed that people in general look on each other as pleasant as before. It is true, P—— F—— has not since looked well pleased, and I believe but few regard it. Further, can she suppose that people will be easy when they are treated with languge fit only for *Bull-Dogs*, and to see a Gentleman come into the meeting & suffer himself to be chose M—d—r, and to open the meeting, and assoon as he and some others found the meeting was not going on as they would have it, then to fall into the greatest heat and passion, treating the town with great indecency at least, and the town of Boston with the most scurrilous language, and at the same time the M—d—r pulling out of his pocket a protest ready cut & dried, saying he should protest against the meeting in general, &c.—I believe this is the first of the kind ever heard of, and I believe it is highly likely 'tis an example that will not be followed by many. The conduct of another honorable Gentleman was almost as unaccountable, he insisted that we had no right to approve or disapprove of our Representatives; for said he, if they are to be call'd to an account for any part of their conduct in the G—l Ass—y it does intirely destroy the freedom of that House. So that according to his doctrine, if our Representatives (creatures of our own making) were to pass a vote that all their constituents should be slaves to them, we had no right to disapprove of it. It is but a few years since this very Gentleman was chose by the people to represent this town, and at that time he appeared to be much obliged to them for it, but notwithstanding he has arrived to the posts he now holds, purely thro' the means of this people's chusing him their Representative, yet if he would once consider, if he had never been sent to the G—l C——t by them, he no doubt would have remained in his native obscurity, but has no sooner rose a little above the common level, but he despises his best friends, the people, scarcely taking notice of his former most intimate acquaintance—*how ungrateful!* The strange behavior of some of those who signed the protest has caused me, who am no writer by profession, to give the public this information through the channel of your paper, I wish it may have the good effect desired by Your's, &c.

A Native of Salem.

Messrs FLEETS,

SOME of the great Pretenders to Loyalty on the Norman Plan insulting us frequently with imputations of a rebellious disposition towards the laws and sovereign authority of the King and Parliament of Great-Britain, it might be worth the pains of these Raw Politicians to take a slight survey of Acherley's Britannic Constitution; where they will find, that most of the troubles which have convulsed the nation, since the reign of the weak King John, have arose from that silly and dangerous position, that The King can make, alter, or dispense with the laws. Whereas in that valuable treatise they will find it over and over again confirmed beyond all possibility of dispute, *That there never were in England* ANY LAWS *but what were* Devised *by the People and originally* Ordained *by their* Consent. The King of Great-Britain cannot, by the Constitution, make, mend, or alter any law, nor even move for or against it, till the People first *devise*, frame and pass it, and then send it up to him in a parliamentary way, in which case he may pass or reject it without alteration. And that people who would accept of any law devised and enforced by any man or number of men on earth, not duly authorized therefor, deserve to be hung in chains as traitors to that constitution for which their ancestors have been bleeding these seven hundred years.

Nomotimos.

IT has been currently reported, that the Commissioners are soon to have a force sufficient to protect them (in the Town of Boston) in the due execution of their Office; but what kind of Force whether Naval or Military, is not yet known. Strange it is indeed, if those few Men have such an extensive and unlimitted Power as to order Forces here, just to satisfy their Humours and Avaricious Ends.—It is to be hoped that the Extent of their Power will soon be known, by the publication of their Commissions, which we hear is now in the Press.

NEW-YORK, August 8.

Monday last his Majesty's sloop Gaspee, Captain Allen, arrived here from Halifax.

LONDON. May 26.

IT is said Lord Barrington will be appointed Secretary of State, in the room of Earl Shelburne

And that Sir George Macartney will succeed Lord Barrington as Secretary of war.

May 27. 'Tis currently reported that a *material* Change in administration is not very distant; and what is the more remarkable, 'tis owing to some Disputes about settling the Ceremonial of a late Funeral Procession.—This puts us in mind of the Title, "*Great* events from *little* causes."

The following list is come to our hands:

Earl of Gower, First Lord of the Treasury.
Mr. Grenville, Secretary for the Southern Department.
Earl Temple, Privy Seal.
Earl of Sandwich, First Lord of Admiralty.
Earl of Halifax, President of the Council.
Mr. Yorke, Lord Chancellor.
Earl of Suffolk, First Lord of Trade.
Lord Hillsborough, & Lord Le Despencer, Post-Masters General.

May 27. The Princess Amelia, who has been a long time ill, is now so much recovered, as to be able to go abroad.

Friday the new Abingdon machine, given to the coachman, with six fine horses, by Mr. Alder, the Cooper, who got a 20,000l. prize in the last lottery, came (for the first time) to the Bell-inn in Holborn; the Cooper's Arms is painted on each door with two blue-coat boys as supporters, one of whom has the number of the ticket in his hand, and the other a 20,000l. prize.

Yesterday the Hon. Col. Boyd kissed his Majesty's hand at St. James's, on being appointed governor of Gibraltar, in the room of Lieut. General Irwin.

This morning a number of Colony Agents attended at Lord Hisborough's-office, Whitehall, on business relating to the commerce of North-America.

We hear that a number of Col. Fraser's late battalion of Highlanders, both officers & private men, are preparing to embark for the island of St. John's, which lies in the gulf of St. Lawrence, betwixt Nova Scotia & Cape-Breton; they have had lands granted them by the government, on that island, and will, it is hoped, make a very useful settlement to this nation in case of any future rupture with France.

George Cooke, Esq; member of parliament for Middlesex, who was yesterday reported to be dead, is greatly recovered from his late indisposition, and will set out to morrow for Bath.

A public Advertisement for the Votes of the Freeholders of Middlesex, in case of a vacancy, gave the utmost alarm to hundreds of Mr. Wilkes's friends, who had not heard of the dangerous illness of Mr. Cooke one of the present members.

We are credibly informed, that the parliament will sit by short adjournments for the major part of the summer.

We are informed that a motion will be made on the first day of next term against a certain great Crown Officer.

May 28. Great complaints, 'tis said, are every day arising in regard to a late chief Officer in a neighbouring kingdom.

A great Officer in a neighbouring nation is grown so unpopular, 'tis said, in consequence of a late affair, that he has desired to be recalled.

'Tis said that no less than fifty people have been murdered in Dublin, during the course of the last fortnight, by the insurrection of the populace.

'Tis said, that in the list of the present week's deaths, we shall find a well known name, who poisoned himself by accident.

A suit will, we hear, be shortly commenced for a divorce from her husband, by a lady of fashion, who has been horse whipped by her Lord no less than fifty seven times since Christmas.

No less than 40,000l. were lost at one match of billiards, within the course of the present week, in the neighbourhood of Covent Garden.

Philadelphia. August 4.

On Saturday last, agreeable to an Advertisement, published in the papers, a very great number of the most respectable inhabitants of this city, and many from the country, attended at the State House, when an Address was read to them, after which Instructions to the Representatives being read, and approved, they immediately proceeded to sign them.

By letters from Fort Pitt, we learn, that Colonel Wilkins, with the 18th, or royal Irish regiment, embarked at that place the 20th of July, to go down the river for the Illinois.

We learn that the 38th regiment, from the Illinois, were at Carlisle, on their way for this city.

We have an account that a Chief of the savages of the Chipaway nation, which is the most numerous of all those about the lakes, was come to Detroit with several others, and that they were all to go forward by way of Niagara, to Sir William Johnson, upon some very important concern, which they would not communicate to any body there, but it was conjectured to be about some warlike preparations, and the murders that were lately committed by some at St. Joseph's, of another nation: If these savages are true to us, it will prove a great safety

(a) Boy & Irishman. 3 Francis Cabot. * Benj. Pickman. † Francis Cabot. ‖ Richard Derby

(b) vide the Act appointing them pa. 748. Vol. 1

(c) vid. the Commission pa. 253

(a) Peter Frye P Moderator P ditto — Judge Proper * By Doc.r Young. ‡ General Assembly.

to the traders, in case the Mississippi friends go on a plotting to make the rest rise against us, as they have done. It is said to be certain, that the trade with the savages is to be managed by the colonies at their own charge and risk, and that Sir William Johnson has got directions from England for treaties, and all other business with him. We hope always for the best, but believe it will be troublesome work for the trading colonies, who we wish had a little more money, before they were put to any more expence.

By a Gentleman from York county, we learn, that one John Coulton, and his Doxey, were lately taken up and lodged in goal there, for the murder of an old German pedlar. The woman has said, that the man knocked him down, but that she cut his throat with a razor.

We are inform'd that Major Rogers is carried to Montreal for Trial of the Crimes laid to his Charge.

It is reported that his unfortunate Wife was lately at Schenectady, on her way to her friends.

Boston, August 15. 1768.

The Inhabitants of Ipswich being informed, that Reports were spread in the Metropolis and other Towns, that the principal of its Inhabitants were of the same Mind that one of their late Representatives was of, in rescinding the Resolves of a former House of Representatives of this Province, apprehended themselves greatly injured by such Reports, as it is well known that they and their Ancestors were always hearty in the Cause of Liberty, both Civil and Religious, and were for maintaining their Rights and Privileges inviolate; therefore that the truth of Facts might appear to the public, a considerable Number applied to the Selectmen to have a Meeting called to know the Minds of the Town concerning this Matter, and pass such Votes relative thereto as they thought proper: Accordingly a Meeting was called, and the Proceedings of the Town appear by the following Copy from their Clerk, viz.

AT a legal and full Meeting of the Freeholders and Others, the Inhabitants of the Town of *Ipswich*, assembled August 11. 1768.

AARON POTTER, Esq; Moderator.

Unanimously Voted, That the Town of *Ipswich* highly approve of the Conduct of the late House of Representatives who were for maintaining the Rights and Liberties of their Constituents, and were against rescinding the resolves of a former House.

Voted, That the Thanks of this Town be given to the worthy NINETY-TWO Gentlemen of the late Honorable House of Representatives, for their Firmness and Steadiness in standing up for and adhering to the just Rights and Liberties of the Subject when it was required of them (at the Peril of their political Existence) to Rescind the Resolves of the former House of Representatives.

Voted, That this Meeting be dissolved.

Attest. SAMUEL ROGERS, *Town-Clerk.*

The Merchants and Traders in this Town having had several Meetings to consult Measures for the better Regulation of the Trade, which at present labours under great Difficulties and Discouragements; and being convinced that a further Importation of unnecessary Goods from Great Britain would involve the Importers in still greater difficulties and render them unable to pay the Debts due to the Merchants in Great Britain, they unanimously Voted not to send any further Orders for Goods to be ship'd this Fall, and that from the 1st of January 1769 to the 1st of January 1770, they will not send for or Import either on their own account or on Commissions, or purchase of any Factor of others who may import any Kind of Goods or Merchandize from Great Britain, except Coal, Salt and some Articles necessary to carry on the Fishery; they likewise agreed not to import any Tea, Glass, Paper or Painter's Colours, until the Acts imposing Duties on those Articles are repealed.——

Yesterday died at Roxbury of a paralitick Disorder, under which he had languished several Years, the Rev. *Sherjashub Bourn*, who for a long Course of Years was a Minister in the first Parish in Scituate, and removed from thence to Roxbury soon after his Indisposition had prevented his being further useful in the Ministry.

Yesterday sen'night there was a Contribution at several Churches in this Town, for the Sufferers by the Fire at *Montreal*, in the Province of *Canada*, agreeable to a BRIEF issued by his Excellency the Governor, for that Purpose.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the 14th of August, the same will be celebrated this Day by a great Number of Gentlemen, who are to meet at Liberty-Tree at Twelve o'Clock at Noon.

Between 8 and 9 o'Clock last Wednesday Evening, a very impudent Fellow went into a Shop at the South-End, and took out of the Money Draw a Box with Silver therein, and carried it off:—Two Women were in the next room, one of them saw the Fellow who had a short Jacket on, but he had made off took quick to be discovered. This may serve as a friendly Caution to Shopkeepers not to leave Money in their Draws in the Evening.

Last Wednesday Afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'Clock, Mr. Paul Spear, of this Town, coming by the Romney Man of War in his Lighter, with which he constantly plies between this Place and Nantasket for Ballast, was fired upon with a Musket from the Ship, which was repeated to four times, and one Cannon, the Officer calling to him to lower his Peak, Mr. Spear answering he had no Peak-halyards, the Lieutenant and 6 others got into their Boat and rowed after him with all Speed, firing three Musket Shot, some of which came very near him, but he still keeping a head of the Boat ran his Lighter a-ground within a few Yards of Mr. Rowe's Wharf and left her: The Men of War's Men directly seiz'd on her and were endeavouring to haul her off, when the People gathering on the Wharf saw one of the Lighter-Men's Face bleeding, occasioned by a stroke he had got by an Oar, and concluding he had been wounded by the firing, grew much enraged, and threw Stones at the Man of War's Men with much violence, on which they in a few minutes left the Lighter and went off in great Fury.

We hear that Capt. Ford in his Passage from hence to Halifax, met with very bad Weather, whereby he lost his Cattle, Sheep, &c. off the Deck.

On *Tuesday* the 30th *August* Instant,
Will be Sold by Public Vendue,
At the House of Captain Benjamin Hatch, *at the Bottom of* Wing's *Lane*,
—All his House Furniture,—
Consisting of Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Feather Beds, Bedsteads & Bedding, a very good Eight Day Clock, &c. &c. Kitchen Furniture, &c.
The SALE will begin at TEN o'Clock in the Morning, with the House Furniture.
And at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon of said Day.
Will be sold to the highest Bidder,
The Brick House lately improved by said *Hatch*, together with a Shop adjoining.
J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*
☞ *Any Person minded to purchase the House and Shop, or the Clock, at private Sale, before the Time for Public, may apply to* J. Russell, *and know further.*

For *Charlestown, South-Carolina*,
The Sloop HAWK,
Captain *Joseph Emerson*,
Will sail in about Ten Days.—For Freight or Passage apply to *Richard Clarke & Son*, who have a Quantity of Ship Bread to dispose of reasonably. *August* 15. 1768.

The Public are hereby notified,
That the Managers of *Faneuil-Hall* Lottery Letter N. have met with such Encouragement in the Sale of the Tickets that they have begun to roll the Numbers and prepare the Boxes for Drawing, which they design shall commence in a Month from this Time. *August* 15. 1768.

Choice Newcastle COALS,
To be sold on board the Ship *Industry*, *Alexander Smith*, Commander, lying at *Wheelwright's* Wharf. Enquire of the Master on board, or of RALPH INMAN, Esq; at his Store on *Green's* Wharf.

TO BE LET,
One Half of a Dwelling-House,
consisting of a Cellar, Lower Room, Chamber and Garret; also one half of a large Barn, with about 4 or 5 Acres of Land, including the Orchard & Salt-Marsh, situate in *Malden*, about two Miles from *Winnisimet* Ferry, the same Distance from *Penny* Ferry, and half a Mile from the Meeting-House, very suitable and convenient for a Shoemaker who uses the *Boston* Market. Enquire of the Printers hereof.

The Waters of *Jackson's* Spaw,
are now in a good Degree of Perfection, and recommended by the most eminent Physicians for their Efficacy in a great Variety of Disorders, which has been abundantly proved the last Season, that being the first discovery of their medicinal Qualities. They have been constantly used by many Persons thro' the Winter with very good Success, tho' they are not so strongly impregnated with the Steel and Salts as at other Seasons.
The *Cold-Bath* is daily filled with the same mineral Water, and cleansed with hot Water; a convenient private apartment with a fire Place for dressing with all necessary conveniencies; a separate Garden for the Ladies that chuse to be attended there to drink the Waters.
A *Hot-Bath* likewise of the same Waters is prepared at a very short Notice.

TO BE LET,
And entered upon immediately,
A convenient Dwelling-House near the Center of the Town, with a good Pump, Yard, Wood shed & other Accommodations: Enquire of *William Thompson*, at his Store opposite the Golden Ball.

By JOHN CORNER, Esq; Captain of His Majesty's Ship ROMNEY, and Senior Officer of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at BOSTON.
WHEREAS several Masters of Merchant Ships and Vessels lying at and about the Wharves, & going to and from Boston, have presumed in Contempt of his Majesty's Orders, and in Sight of His Ships, to wear Pendants; and by neglecting to strike Sail in passing by His Majesty's Ships they have been compelled to fire on them. For which Contempt Prosecutions are directed to be commenced against some of the Delinquents, and Notice thereof will be sent to the Lords of the Admiralty.
IN order to prevent other Persons from wearing Pendants, or what may be taken for them; or the omitting to pay the usual Respect of striking Sail in passing by His Majesty's Ships, the following Paragraphs from His Majesty's Instructions to the Commanders and Officers of the Navy are inserted, that none may plead Ignorance: as whoever shall hereafter offend therein may be assured they will be prosecuted to the utmost Rigour of the Law.
Printed INSTRUCTIONS, Article 7. Page 13.
"His Majesty strictly forbids all Masters of Merchant Ships to wear Pendants, or what may be taken for them; and if any shall presume to offend therein, and wear Flags, Pendants, or other Colours, contrary to what are here allowed, it is His Majesty's Pleasure that the Capt. or any other Officers of His Majesty's Ships of War do seize the Colours, and return the Names of the Master and Ship to the Secretary of the Admiralty, together with Affidavits of the Fact by two Witnesses, in order to their being proceeded against in the High Court of Admiralty.
Printed INSTRUCTIONS, Article 11. Page 84.
"And if any of His Majesty's Subjects shall so much forget their Duty as to omit striking her Sail in passing by His Majesty's Ships, the Name of the Ship and the Master, and from whence, and whether bound, together with Affidavits of the Fact, are to be sent to the Secretary of the Admiralty, in order to their being proceeded against in the Admiralty Court.
GOD Save the KING.

House-Furniture by Auction.
To be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,
TO-MORROW
At the House of the late Mr. Andrew Hall, *Cordwainer, deceased, at the North End, near Capt.* Moses Bennett's—*(near the Vendue-Office—)*
ALL the Houshold Goods belonging to said *Andrew Hall*, consisting of Feather Beds, Tables, Chairs, Glasses, Pewter, Iron Ware, some Shop-Goods, &c. &c. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon. [TO-MORROW.]
☞ *Mr.* Hall's—*North-End*—*JOHN GERRISH.*

THIS EVENING (Monday)
Will be Sold by Public Vendue,
By JOHN GERRISH,
At his VENDUE-OFFICE, NORTH-END,
A great Variety of Articles,—

Left with the Subscriber at *Ashby*, about the 7th Day of *April* last, by a Person who called himself *James Fitch*, of the Colony of *Connecticut*, a brown coloured Mare, supposed to be 12 Years old, about thirteen Hands and an half high: The Proper Owner may have said Mare again by applying to the Subscriber and paying the Cost of this Advertisement, together with other Charges that have or may arise. *Jacob Puffer.*
August 4th, 1768.
N.B. It is suspected that the above Mare was stolen.

To be sold at the *Heart & Crown* in Cornhill,
The Englishman deceived;
A Political Piece.
Wherein some very important SECRETS of STATE are briefly recited, and offered to the Consideration of the Publick.

Choice INDIGO
To be sold at the *Heart* and *Crown* in Cornhill.

Custom-House Boston, *August* 13. 1768.

ENTERED-IN.

Gorham & Stone from Philadelphia; Wilson from Maryland; Tuttle from Georgia; [illegible] from Canso, Tree from Newfoundland, Derrington from Dominico, Fellows from Surinam; Hayman from Milford; Smith from Newcastle; Finney from Cadiz; Barnes from St. Lucar; Sales from LONDON.

OUTWARD [illegible]

Somes for Halifax; [illegible] Adamson & Thompson for West-Indies; Boas for Falmouth; Davis for Great-Britain.

CLEARED-OUT.

Whipple for Rhode-Island; Rockwell for ditto and New-London; Bodrict for New-London; Brown for No. Carolina; Green & Bartlett for Newfoundland, Cockran for West-Indies; Phillips for Canary Islands.

Vide abstract of the Act page 735. Vol. 1. & vid pa. 161. & pa. 157.
& vid. the particulars page 755.

A Copy of a LETTER *from a Gentleman in* Virginia, *to a Merchant in* Philadelphia.

SIR,

I Have read, with much attention, your apology for the merchants of Philadelphia; and think you have great merit, in attempting to vindicate a conduct, which is deemed inexplicably ſpiritleſs by the inhabitants of every other colony.

One would imagine there has been ſomething very myſterious in the behaviour of the merchants of Boſton, to have induced you to treat them with ſo much contempt; if their conduct, ſince the firſt diſpute with our mother-country, had not been manly, candid and ingenuous.

You confeſs, that many of you oppoſed the *Suſpenſion*, in conſequence of advice received from your *particular Friends* in *London*, that prudent and pacific meaſures would be moſt agreeable to the miniſtry and parliament; and that it was dangerous to provoke them. This, no doubt, influenced ſome among you—But, in my opinion, we muſt look ſomewhere elſe for the real cauſe of your oppoſition: perhaps an examination into the nature and deſign of the Stamp-Act, and the grevious one, to which you ſtill bend the knee, may diſcover the lurking principle, upon which you acted.

The Stamp-act was intended to raiſe a revenue in America; and the produce of the ſeveral duties were ordered to be paid into the receipt of his Majeſty's Exchequer, and there reſerved, to be, from time to time, diſpoſed of by parliament, towards defending, protecting, and ſecuring the American colonies and plantations.—This act, in your reſolution for ſuſpending the importation of goods from Great Britain, you, without ceremony, declared to be UNCONSTITUTIONAL; you likewiſe entered into ſpirited meaſures for obtaining a repeal of it, which had an immediate and a deſired effect.—You obſerved, juſtly, that the Stamp-Act was *unconſtitutional*—altho' your reaſons, for believing it to be ſo, were not then explained. Your opinion muſt have been founded upon this obvious truth, that no power on earth had a right to take money out of your pockets without your conſent, expreſsly declared by yourſelves or your choſen Repreſentatives.—Not content with barely remonſtrating againſt the Stamp-Act—You alſo inſiſted "That the many difficulties you then labour'd under, as a trading people, were owing to the reſtrictions, prohibitions, and ill-adviſed regulations made in the ſeveral *other* acts of the parliament of Great-Britain, lately paſſed to regulate the colonies; which had encreaſed the coſt and expence of many articles of your importation, and cut off from you all means of ſupplying yourſelves with ſpecie enough to pay the duties impoſed on you, much leſs, to ſerve as a medium of your trade."

The acts, againſt which, you ſpoke thus freely, ſtill remain in force and virtue; and when you obtained a repeal of the Stamp-Act, glorious as it was, you obtained but part of your demand.—The repeal of it was well worth the pains and trouble it coſt you.—It was indeed ſo replete with miniſterial Venom, and proved ſuch a general and oppreſſive burthen, that judges, lawyers, phyſicians, parſons, merchants, farmers, nay ſchool-boys and orphans, were alike ſubject to its baneful influence.

The ſufferings of all ranks of people induced *them* to oppoſe it—Buſineſs was conſequently at a ſtand.—The civil courts were ſhut, and you could ſue no man for the recovery of a debt—You were therefore *obliged* to ſacrifice a very conſiderable intereſt; and you determined to import no goods from Great Britain, until it was repealed.—This was *your* virtue!—This *your* reſolution!—your *patriotiſm* and *private intereſts* were ſo intimately connected, that you could not proſtitute the one, without endangering the other: And you would have been particularly fortunate, if Great-Britain, when ſhe repealed the Stamp-Act, had redreſſed all your grievances; and had never thought of impoſing new ones.—You would, *then*, have been diſtinguiſhed, in the annals of America, among her beſt and moſt virtuous, ſons, for a *timely* and *reſolute* defence of her liberties; and the virtues, which under the preſent tax you have deſpiſed and ſlighted, would have been, tho' unmerited, your greateſt glory—But C——s T——d, with an artful and penetrating eye, ſaw clearly to the bottom of your hearts—He knew, that, the private intereſts of the merchants were the rocks againſt which G——e's favorite *Argo* had unfortunately ſplit; and that no act of p——t, for raiſing a revenue in America, could be executed without *their* conſent and approbation.

To this gentleman, you may attribute the loſs of your reputation; and it was, certainly, *your* misfortune, and the misfortune of all *America*, that you did not know *him*, as well as he knew *you*.—He impoſed duties upon paper, glaſs, and painters colors: Articles of commerce, which will prove moſt grevious taxes upon the country in general; but cannot affect you, as merchants: For it is notorious, that a merchant muſt have the profit on every article of his trade, let the original coſt be what it may: "The purchaſer of any article, very ſeldom reflects "that the ſeller raiſes his price, ſo as to indemnify "himſelf for the tax he has paid. He knows that "the prices of things are continually fluctuating, "and if he thinks about the tax, he thinks at the "ſame time, in all probability, that he might have "paid as much, if the articles he buys had not been "taxed. He gets ſomething viſible and agreeable "for his money; and tax & price are ſo confound-"ed together, that he cannot ſeparate, or does not "chuſe to take the trouble of ſeparating them."—Thus have the people of your province been deceived into a pacific compliance with this particular Act, the preamble of which declares it is intended to raiſe a revenue in America. You did not eſteem it your duty, as merchants nor as American Freemen, to oppoſe it; BECAUSE IT DID NOT DIRECTLY AFFECT YOUR PRIVATE INTERESTS. The parliamentary right, of taxing America, you tho't of little conſequence, when compared with your own eaſe and ſafety—You concluded, that although it was *unconſtitutional*, it could not do much harm in your time, and, that, if your poſterity did not like it, or found it inſupportable,—they might endeavour to *remove* it.—By ſuch deceitful reaſoning, you perſuaded yourſelves you were diſcharging your duty; when you were induſtriouſly riveting chains upon your deſcendants, who will have no great cauſe of obligation to you for ſuch diſtinguiſhed favours—The merchants in the northern colonies, deſpiſed theſe inglorious motives: They were willing to loſe their *whole trade*, rather than ſuffer their country to be enſlaved—and for this reaſon determined to ſuſpend the importation of goods from Great-Britain, until the ſeveral acts of P——t impoſing duties on America, were repealed.—This was *their* virtue! This *their* reſolution!—Your oppoſition to this meaſure, prevented it from taking effect, and you may thank yourſelves for the bleſſed conſequences, which are like to follow.

Theſe reflections may appear harſh and uncharitable; but they are the reflections of every man, who is not tinctured with the *local* prejudice of your province.—Believe me, your oppoſition to the propoſal of the merchants of New-York and Boſton, altho' it might have been founded upon ſpecious arguments, has done infinite prejudice to the American cauſe; and created great jealouſies in your neighbours breaſts; which, nothing, but your determined reſolution to aſſiſt in removing thoſe heavy burthens, with which they & you are equally oppreſſed, will effectually heal—An Union, between the ſeveral colonies in ſentiment & action, is eſſentially neceſſary to their preſervation; and had not Lord H——h been informed, that we were diſ-united in both—he would never have treated the inhabitants of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay with ſo much ſeverity; nor the other colonies with ſuch indignity. His Lordſhip imagined, from the diſunion of theſe provinces, of which no doubt he has had faithful intelligence, that dragooning of *One* would intimidate and ſilence the *Reſt*; and his judgment was founded upon a plauſible principle—However, "there are things which at ſometimes even ſlaves will not bear;" and I apprehend his Lordſhip's Letter will prove too hard even for you to bear. This letter is an expreſs declaration, that the miniſtry intend to direct and influence our aſſemblies, by threatening them with a diſſolution, whenever they may have the confidence, contrary to miniſterial mandates, to conſult or promote the ſafety, honor and intereſt of their conſtituents. I hope your aſſembly will take the firſt opportunity to reſent the indignity offered to the repreſentatives of a free and loyal people, and ſhew no ſymptoms of that modeſty of which Mr. Pitt ſo juſtly complained in the houſe of Commons—If a B——M——r imagines he can intimidate an American aſſembly, threats, nay puniſhments, will be made uſe of to execute the moſt ſlaviſh maxims; and the very men, whom we may inveſt with power to promote and ſecure our intereſts, will *under ſuch influence*, effectually ruin us. For what faith can we repoſe in our aſſemblies, when they do not eſteem themſelves anſwerable to us for their conduct; *but to arbitrary miniſters*, who will always make it their intereſts to oppoſe and enſlave us? We had better have no repreſentatives, if we cannot, when we think proper, inſtruct and direct them; and, at the ſame time, have a reaſonable aſſurance of their obeying our orders. The people are to all intents and purpoſes, maſters.—Their repreſentatives are their dignified ſervants—And we ſhall be juſtly chargeable with *political ſuicide*, if we are ſtupidly fond of an eſtabliſhment, which, on the principles of *miniſterial ſupremacy*, will deſtroy our civil exiſtence.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

I ſhall conclude this Letter with an hiſtorical fact, applicable to the preſent ſubject.

"The Privernates had been ſeveral times ſubdued by the Romans, and had as often revolted; but their city was at laſt retaken by the Conſul Plautius—In theſe diſtreſſed circumſtances they ſent ambaſſadors to Rome, to ſue for peace—Upon a Senator's aſking them what puniſhment they thought they deſerved; one of them anſwered, 'That which is due to men who think themſelves worthy of Liberty.' Then the Conſul aſked them, whether there was any room to hope, that they would obſerve the peace, if their fault was pardoned? 'The peace ſhall be perpetual between us,' replied the ambaſſador, 'and we ſhall faithfully obſerve it, if the conditions you lay upon us are *juſt* and *reaſonable*, but if they are *hard* and *diſhonorable*, the peace will not be of long continuance, & we ſhall very ſoon break it.'

Though ſome of the ſenators were offended at this anſwer, yet moſt of them approved of it, & ſaid that 'it was worthy of a *man* and of a man that was *born free*;' acknowledging therefore the force of the rights of human nature, they cried out, that 'thoſe alone deſerved to be citizens of Rome, *who eſteemed nothing in compariſon of Liberty*.' Thus the very perſons, who were at firſt threatned with puniſhment, were admitted to the rights of citizens, and obtained the conditions they wanted; the generous refuſal of the Privernates to comply with the terms of a diſhonorable treaty, gained them the privilege of being incorporated into a ſtate, which at that time could boaſt of the braveſt, and moſt virtuous ſubjects in the Univerſe."

Caleb Blanchard

In UNION-STREET, BOSTON,

Has juſt imported in Capt. Prince *from* LONDON,

A compleat Aſſortment of Hoſiery—as Men's Gauze white Thread under Hoſe—Alſo Mens and Womens worſted, thread and cotton Hoſe, ſilk Gloves and Mitts, ſome very neat:—Childrens Hoſe, Knit Breeches of all ſorts, ſome as low as four Piſtereens—a few Pieces of ſix thread Breeches, Caps, &c.—Alſo a general Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, which will be ſold at the very loweſt Advance for CASH.

Ran away from *Samuel Lee*, of *Manchester*, on the 4th of Auguſt, a likely Negro Fellow about 20 Years old, ſhort and pretty thick ſett, and ſpry; underſtands Farming Buſineſs, and is ſomething Bow-Leg'd, and born in New England. Had on when he went away a check Woollen Shirt, and a ſtrip'd cotton and wool Jacket, and blue Yarn Stockings, and alſo had with him a red Gamblet Jacket, trim'd with Silver. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Negro and confine him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, or ſend him to the Subſcriber, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, & all neceſſary Charges paid by SAMUEL LEE.

All Perſons that are indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. *Rouſe Bourn*, late of *Marſhfield*, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to *John Winſlow*, Eſq; and Mrs. *Lucy Bourn*, of ſaid *Marſhfield*, Adminiſtrators on ſaid Eſtate, and the ſeveral Creditors are deſired to give in their reſpective Claims, that Matters may be adjuſted, that every one may have their Due.

All Perſons that have any Demands on the Eſtate of *John Chipman*, late of *Marblehead*, in the County of *Eſſex*, Eſq; deceas'd, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *Elizabeth Chipman*, Adminiſtratrix of ſaid Eſtate, at ſaid *Marblehead*. And all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment to ſaid Adminiſtratrix. *Marblehead, Aug.* 6. 1768.

Eſſex. We the Subſcribers being appointed by the Honorable *Nathaniel Ropes*, Eſq; Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of *Eſſex*, to receive and examine the Claims of Debt againſt the Eſtate of *George Stacey*, late of *Marblehead* in ſaid County, Gentleman, deceaſed, inteſtate, repreſented inſolvent, and ſix months from the ſecond day of *Auguſt* inſtant being allowed the Creditors to bring in and prove their Claims, hereby give Notice, that we ſhall attend that Buſineſs at the Houſe of Major *Richard Reed*, Innholder in ſaid *Marblehead*, on the laſt Wedneſday of this and each of the five next enſuing Months, from five to nine o'Clock in the Evening. *Iſaac Manſfield*, *Thos. King*, *Woodward Abraham*. *Marblehead, Auguſt* 6. 1768.

To be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday the 3d of *October* next, at the Houſe of Mr. PAUL PRITCHARD, in *Haliſax, Nova Scotia*, 20,000 Acres of undivided Land in the Townſhip of *Olmaſton*, in the River *St. John*, laying about 23 Miles up the River, on the Eaſt Side, and is ſome of the beſt Land in the Province.

Alſo, 5000 Acres of choice Land, ſituate on *Tuſket* River, near *Cape Sable*, with a Number of fine Iſlands, and a conſiderable Quantity of Marſh Land. The Plan of ſaid Land to be ſeen by applying to the Printers.——This is a fine Tract of Land and very convenient for the Fiſhery.

TICKETS in FANEUIL Hall Lottery Letter N. to be had at the *Heart & Crown*.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

(a) vid page 283 Vol. 1. (b) vid. the Repeal page 411. Vol. 1 (c) vid pa. 157. (d) vid his Circular Letters to the Colonies page 149. (e) vid. Pitts Speech pa. 403. Vol. 1.

1 In Coming to an agreem to Stop Importation till the Glaſs Act was Repeal.

1 Charles Townſend = Grenville * Parliament = Hillsborough † British Miniſter

v vid. Stamp Act, pa. 53. Vol. 1. v vid the Glaſs Act, pa. 735. Vol. 1.

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THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY
Gazette,
JOURNAL.

No. 698.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1768.

An ADDRESS *to the* CLERGY.

ONE of the greateſt privileges the church and people of God enjoy in the preſent ſtate, is that of prayer, the exhortation is, in every thing by prayer and ſupplication make known your requeſts unto God.—And it is a mark of great infidelity when men caſt off fear and reſtrain prayer.—It is a duty always incumbent, (pray always) but more eſpecially in times of great diſtreſs and calamity, whether it reſpects a people, a private family or an individual.—That the preſent day in which we live, is a day of darkneſs and perplexity, no one will deny; it is moſt certainly a day when both our civil and religious liberties and privileges, are not barely threatened, but are actually wreſted (the former eſpecially) out of our hands. We are plunder'd of our money and property without our conſent; and that for the ſupport of Penſioners and placemen, who like the locuſts of Egypt, will not fail to eat up every green thing. In fact, we are in ſome reſpects no better than tributaries; and we may, with the greateſt propriety, adopt the words in Nehemiah, and ſay.—*Behold we are ſervants this day in the land which God gave to our fathers, to eat the fruit thereof, and the good thereof, behold we are ſervants in it; and it yieldeth much increaſe unto the King who is ſet over us; alſo they have dominion over our bodies, and over our cattle at their pleaſure, and we are in great diſtreſs.*—In ſhort, ſo great is the diſtreſs of this people at the preſent juncture, occaſioned by the late oppreſſive acts of parliament, that except a kind providence interpoſe and prevent, I ſee no other alternative but ruin and deſtruction.——And at ſuch a time, a time when every ſerious and thoughtful perſon is filled with the greateſt concern for fear what may be the conſequences of the preſent appearances of things,——I ſay, Rev. Gentlemen, is it a time for any of you to hold your peace? Is not the cauſe of our civil and religious liberties the cauſe of God? and dare you refuſe to come in to *the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord againſt the mighty?* Remember the curſe pronounced by the angel of the Lord againſt Meroz, for their neglect in the cauſe of God.—Think not with yourſelves that you ſhall eſcape the calamity threatned, if this people ſuffer; no, but remember *that if you altogether hold your peace at this time, then ſhall deliverance come for this people from another place.*——Pray Gentlemen, why this profound ſilence among ſome of you, when every body elſe is a trembling at the proſpect of the times?—I do aſſure you, whatever you may think of it, your conduct in this matter aſtoniſhes every ſerious mind. How unlike is your conduct in the preſent juncture, from that of the Clergy who firſt ſettled this country, as well as many of their ſucceſſors ſince? They upon every threatning aſpect of providence, on our civil or religious intereſt, were always ready and forward in propoſing and promoting days of faſting and prayer to almighty God, to avert the impending calamity they were threaten'd with.—The ſtale objection of bringing politics into the pulpit, is ſo futile and trifling, as not to deſerve a ſerious anſwer. What! know you not how to order your ſpeech aright on this occaſion, without turning politicians? For ſhame! tell it not in Gath. What! Cannot you pray that God would preſerve to us our civil and religious liberties? Cannot you pray that God would give this people that *wiſdom from above which is profitable to direct them*, at this critical juncture? Cannot you pray that God would give this people a manly firmneſs and fortitude of mind, that they may ſtand faſt in the liberties in which God and the King has made them free? Cannot you pray that this people may not be ſuffer'd to give place to thoſe who ſeek to deprive them of their liberties, no not for a moment? I ſay, cannot all this be done without turning politicians? undoubtedly it may.

As the above thoughts were penn'd not from ſpleen or ill nature to the cloth, I have the leſs reaſon to apologize for them.—I ſhall therefore with the utmoſt deference and reſpect to the Clergy, conclude this addreſs with the words of David, the man after God's own heart——*Pray for the peace of our Jeruſalem, they ſhall proſper that love her, ſay peace be within her walls, and proſperity within her palaces—for your brethren and companions ſake, ſay peace be within thee; becauſe of the houſe of the Lord our God, we will ſeek thy good.*——I will only add, take up that noble, that generous, and manly reſolution of the Pſalmiſt, and with an inflexible determination never to Recind, and ſay—*If I forget thee, O Jeruſalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if I prefer not Jeruſalem above my chief joy.*

T. Q.

P. S. If any ſhould aſk what I would have the Clergy do, I have only to anſwer, *A word to the wiſe is enough.*

To the PRINTERS.

WHEN a great captain has been repulſed in a bold attack upon a fortreſs, it is natural for him to attempt the reduction of it by ſurprize, by more artful approaches, and more complicated movements. The conduct of a daring wicked faction in America, whoſe invariable aim for ſeven years paſt has been the acquiſition of money to themſelves by impoſing a revenue upon their countrymen, bears a remarkable reſemblance of ſuch ſkill.

Having by a ſeries of unlimitted abuſe upon this country, and by repreſentations of it infamouſly falſe and unfair, prepar'd the minds of the people as well as the adminiſtration at home, to their purpoſe, they procured a Stamp-Act; by which they intended a compleat victory over the love of liberty, and the independency of ſpirit in America.—In this however, thanks be to God, they miſcarried.—They were totally defeated, and with ſuch circumſtances of loſs and diſgrace, as it was tho't would have diſcouraged any farther deſigns of the ſame nature.

But ambition and avarice, are not thus eaſily eradicated. Ever reſtleſs and aſpiring they have prompted their votaries to new ſchemes and attempts.——A revenue has been the great object; a revenue, the ſovereign good!

For this end, one of their proſtitutes after another has been ſent to England, charged with advices, informations, and repreſentations, which the faction dared not to intruſt to any other conveyance, and a profligate adminiſtration were prevailed on, to attempt once more the liberties of America.

The deſign is more artfully laid, and more carefully diſguiſed, than it was before; but is as certainly fatal to American liberty as it was then.

It is more complicated too, and more difficult to comprehend.

The corner ſtone which is to ſupport the whole building, is the act impoſing duties upon paper, glaſs, &c. The revenue is chiefly to come out of Tea.

By another act, the monies ariſing by theſe duties are to be appropriated to the ſupport of civil government and the adminiſtration of juſtice in ſuch colonies where it ſhall be moſt wanted.

Thus the foundation being laid in theſe two acts of parliament, the ſtructure is eaſily raiſed and ſupported.

But the continual uneaſineſs and diſcontents of the people from one end to the other of America, rendered the ſituation of the whole faction extremely diſagreable,—deſpiſed, hated, deteſted by every body but their own junto. And the aſſemblies upon the continent were continually petitioning & remonſtrating againſt the revenue, whereby they confirmed each other, and effected an entire union of the whole continent, gave much trouble to the party here, continually teaſed the adminiſtration at home, and what was worſe than all, they were in danger of opening the eyes of the people in England, as well as keeping open thoſe of the people here. *

To obviate all theſe inconveniences at once, the maſter ſtroke of policy is to contrive ſome pretence or other, for the diſſolution, prorogation, or adjournment of every aſſembly upon the continent, that is likely to give them the leaſt diſturbance, or even to raiſe in their breaſts a ſingle ſcruple of conſcience.—And thus we are to be lulled to ſleep, and the flattering temptation is to be held out to the people, that they are to be free from provincial taxes, while their General Court is annihilated, and that all the charges of government are to be taken off from them, and to be defrey'd out of the cheſt, the funds which are to be filled only from a few merchants.

This no doubt is to be the train untill the chains are ſufficiently rivetted, and then all diſguiſe will be thrown off.

This is really a matter of very ſerious importance. If this ſyſtem is legal and conſtitutional, we are legally and conſtitutionally ſlaves.—To ſay that the crown is legally veſted with a prerogative of diſſolving, proroguing and adjourning parliaments & aſſemblies, is to ſay nothing.—The moſt ſanguine advocate for prerogative will not deny that the houſe of commons have a right, an excluſive right of granting taxes. But if the houſe of Commons ſhould obſtinately refuſe to grant any ſupplies, in time of war or in time of peace, what would be the clamour of the ſons of prerogative?—Every body knows that the prerogative may be veſted in ſuch a manner, as to become a real grievance to the people, as great a grievance, as any illegal ſtretches of power whatever, and that the civil wars in the reign of Charles the firſt were occaſioned as much by governing by little junto's and cabals in ſecret without parliaments, as by any thing whatever.

Beſides, let us for a moment conſider the condition we are in.—

Acts of parliament are paſſed, granting duties to the King.† Theſe duties are appropriated by parliament in the ſame act, to the ſupport of civil government, &c. and the King is empowered in the ſame act, to diſpoſe of this money as he ſees fit for the ſupport of civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice, in ſuch colonies as ſhall moſt want it, the Crown alone being judge.——Our Aſſemblies are diſſolved, and it is intimated no more to be called.—So that neither the Government, nor the adminiſtration of juſtice can be provided for by them. Lord Hillsborough aſſures the Governor that ſufficient proviſion will be made to ſupport the dignity of government——It muſt then be made by the Crown in conſequence of the act of parliament, and out of the duties collected by it.—And to whom are theſe royal gifts to be made? Why, to a governor, whoſe exiſtence as a governor, depends upon his implicit obedience to the mandates of the crown, or the miniſtry, and to judges, and other officers, whoſe commiſſions are only during pleaſure.——

Are then the ſubjects of the French King, or of the Ottoman Empire, in more abſolute, and unlimited ſubjection, to the Crown alone, than the people of this province?

Can a government be more monarchial than the government of this province is become? There is not in it, a ſpice of democracy or democratical power—Nay, there is not the leaſt tincture of the advantages of Ariſtocracy—For in that kind of government the nobles are a part of the community, and have commonly ſome feeling for their fellow-inhabitants, or at leſt ſome fear of them.—But here if things are to continue in this courſe, the Crown is rendered abſolute over us, as abſolute, as it would be if the parliament of Great-Britain had paſs'd an act that royal proclamations ſhould have the force of laws.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

Pleaſe to inſert the following,

TEA! how I ſhudder at thy fatal Stream!
As Lethe, dreadful! YOUNG.

WE may reſolve as often as we will upon œconomy, induſtry, and the encouragement of our own manufactures—we may exert ourſelves as much as we will to procure leather and wool and flax, and working them into cloathing;—nay, we may declaim againſt luxury and effeminacy, as the bane, and ruin our country; and in all this we ſhall do well:——But here is one reſolution more which would do us more eſſential ſervice than all the reſt; I mean a reſolution to diſcard from our houſes that moſt pernicious article of Luxury, TEA.

It is from the duties impoſed on this article, that the fautors of an American revenue expect to derive it.—The produce of all the duties upon glaſs, paper, paint, &c. would be but a trifle and quite inſufficient for the purpoſe of ſupporting civil government and the adminiſtration of juſtice in thoſe colonies where it ſhall be wanted. But, TEA was known to be imported into America in ſuch immenſe quantities, and the taſte, I might more properly ſay the paſſion for it, to be grown ſo univerſal and ſo ſtrong, that the politicians who planned our ruin, I mean the placemen and penſioners, who expect to be ſupported by it, ſelected this article, as a bait, to allure us to their ſnare.——The cunning of the old ſerpent is more viſible in this than in any one of their devices.

The duty that was before paid upon Tea, in Great-Britain, was one ſhilling a pound.——This duty is now taken off by a drawback, and three pence ſterling only a pound is impoſed on the importation of it into the Colonies.—In this manner nine pence a pound ſterling is ſaved to the conſumer, which, conſidering the quantity uſed upon the continent, is a great thing. This it was thought muſt be popular, like the device of James II. to introduce Popery under the diſguiſe of ſo popular a meaſure as an univerſal toleration. But ſuch diſſimulation, however ſpecious, will never amuſe wiſe men.—The ſame power that impoſ'd three pence, will, when once acknowledged and obeyed as authority, and whenever the demands of their maſters penſioners require it, impoſe three ſhillings or three pounds.

There is not however ſo much danger of our being deceived by this feint, as there is of our deceiving ourſelves by our own habits and appetites. The whole continent is ſo bigotted and devoted to Tea, that there is really ſome reaſon to fear they would part with all their liberties, and religion too, rather than renounce it.——Good God! Is this poſſible! Is man a rational creature, or is he more ſtupid than the cattle! Can the ſpirit of man ſubmit to the inſolence of a crew of little dirty tyrants, and entail the curs'd inheritance to his children, rather than mortify one ridiculous appetite!—far otherwiſe. A wiſe man would cut off a right hand, or pluck out a right eye, rather than part with any one Right of a Britiſh Subject.—It is ridiculous to talk of expedients and equivalents—tho' enough of theſe might be found.—Let us abjure the poiſonous baneful plant and its odious infuſion.—Poiſonous and odious, I mean, not on account of its phyſical qualities, but on account of the political diſeaſes & death that are connected with every particle of it.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED

(*And ſold by* PHILIP FREEMAN, *at the Blue-Glove, oppoſite the Cornfields; by* PHILIP FREEMAN, *Junr. near* Liberty-Tree; *and by the Printers hereof.*

A Fiſh caught in his own Net.

AN EXAMINATION of nine Sermons, from *Matt.* 16. 18. Publiſhed laſt Year, by *Mr. Joſiah Fiſh* of *Stonington*; Wherein he labours to prove, that thoſe called *Standing Churches* in *New-England*, are built upon the *Rock*, and upon the ſame Principles with the firſt Fathers of this Country: And that *Separates* and *Baptiſts* are joined with the *Gates of Hell* againſt them. In Anſwer to which, many of his Miſtakes are corrected: The Conſtitution of thoſe Churches opened; the Teſtimonies of Prophets and Apoſtles, and alſo of many of thoſe Fathers are produced, which as plainly condemn his plan, as any Separate or Baptiſt can do.

By ISAAC BACKUS.

Paſtor of a Church of Chriſt in *Middleborough.*

THIS DAY is RE-PUBLISHED

And Sold at the Heart and Crown in Cornhill.

A Letter from the Rev. Mr. GEORGE WHITEFIELD to the Rev. Dr. DURELL, Vice-Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Oxford*; occaſioned by a late Expulſion of ſix Students for Methodiſm.

[Wrote April 22, 1768.]

* vid in ye Index to Find the petitions &c

† In Revenue acts, vid. 4 Geo. 3. ch. 15. pa. 53. Vol. 1. & vid pa. 735 Vol. 1. — Molaſſes Act pa. 9. — Tea Act pa. 735. Vol. 1. — Billeting Act pa. 274. & vid. pa. 157. in the ſame act.

TUESDAY last arrived here the Brig Africa, Capt. Coles, from LONDON, who brought public Prints three Days later than we have already had: The following Articles are therefrom:

LONDON, May 27.

Yesterday morning died George Cooke, Esq; Member of Parliament for the County of Middlesex, Chief Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, joint Paymaster General, and Colonel of the Western Battalion of Militia of the said County.

Yesterday morning between three and four o'Clock, four boats with sailors, and other persons calling themselves coalheavers, though in fact no such persons, attempted to board a Norway vessel lying off the lower Wapping, some of whom were armed with cutlasses, their demands were for fire arms, but the Norway men being upon their defence, fired on them with powder only, which soon after brought on an exchange of some shot, in which several were wounded on both sides, but we don't hear of any lives being lost; the Norway men became victors.

The Rev. Rector of a parish not far from the palace, preached a most excellent sermon a few Sundays ago, on the 45th verse of the 119th Psalm, "I will walk at Liberty, for I keep thy precepts."

May 28. In case of a vacancy for the County of Middlesex, 'tis thought Mr. Serjeant Glyn will be chosen by a great majority.

A great Officer in a neighbouring nation is grown so unpopular, 'tis said, in consequence of a late affair, that he has desired to be recalled.

'Tis said that no less than fifty people have been murdered in Dublin, during the course of the last fortnight by the insurrection of the populace.

A suit, will, we hear, be shortly commenced for a divorce from her husband, by a lady of fashion, who has been horsewhipped by her Lord no less than fifty seven times since Christmas.

Great complaints, 'tis said, are every day arising in regard to a late chief Officer in a neighbouring kingdom.

No matters relative to contested returns, will, as we have been informed, be taken into consideration till the next meeting of an august assembly.

Dr. Samuel Johnson, the celebrated author of the rambler, we are told, is at present in a declining situation.

A Theatrical marriage is said to have taken place, of the most extraordinary nature which has hitherto appeared in the annals of the drama.

No less than 40 oool. were lost at one match of billiards, within the course of the present week, in the neighbourhood of Covent Garden.

London, May 24. *Yesterday the Members of a Dissenting Meeting House in the City met (as before agreed) to spend the Day in solemn Prayer and Fasting, in order to entreat the Lord to avert those Judgments, which they apprehended to be hanging over this Land, and in an especial Manner to implore a Blessing on our King.*

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.

To the Moderator and Freemen of the Town of Providence, in New-England.

GENTLEMEN,

WORDS can but very faintly express the sentiments of respect and gratitude, with which I receive the kindness and honour of your late address to me.

"The consciousness of having employed" myself in "the support of our rights," through a dutiful devotion to my country, "affords" me, indeed, a great satisfaction; yet it would be an unpardonable affectation in me to pretend, that such "praises" as you have bestowed, by such persons bestowed, did not give me a very sincere delight. For to be esteemed and commended by those, who themselves deserve to be commended, is one of the rewards of well-meant actions.

So highly I prize the approbation of the "Moderator and Freemen of the ancient town of Providence," that I shall constantly and zealously endeavour to merit its continuance; and so much I interest myself in your prosperity, that I most heartily wish your generous resolution, "not to surrender your privileges to any of your fellow-subjects," may meet with success equal to such virtue.

May you, Gentlemen, as I doubt not but you will, by your wise and spirited conduct, exhibit a noble example, demonstrating that these Colonies may, at the same time, "shew their loyalty to the best of Sovereigns, and that they know what they owe to themselves, as well as to Great-Britain."

A FARMER. ✓

August 4. By letters from Fort Pitt, we learn that Col. Wilkins, with the 18th or royal Irish regiment embarked at that place the 20th of July, to go down the river for the Illinois.

We learn that the 38th regiment, from the Illinois, were at Carlisle last Friday, on their way to this city.

By a gentleman from York county, we learn, that one John Coulton, and his doxey, were lately taken up and lodged in York County goal, for the murder of an old German pedlar, as lately mentioned. The woman has said, that the man knock'd the pedlar down, but that she cut his throat with a razor.

NEW-YORK, August 8.

Extract of a Letter from a Correspondent in Philadelphia.

"By the same Express, I have an Account that a Chief of the Savages of the Chipaway Nation, which is the most numerous of all those about the Lakes, was come to Detroit, with several others, and that they were all to go forward, by the Way of Niagara, to Sir William Johnson's, upon some very important Concern, which they would not communicate to any body there, but it was conjectur'd to be about some warlike Preparations, and the Murders that were lately committed by some at St. Joseph's, of another nation: If these Savages are true to us, it will prove a great Safety to the Traders, in case our Mississippi Friends go on a Plotting to make the rest rise against us, as they have done. It is now, I believe certain, that the Trade with the Savages is to be managed by the Colonies at their own Charge and Risk, and that Sir William Johnson has got Directions from England for Treaties, and all other Business with them. I hope always for the best, but I believe it will be troublesome Work for the trading Colonies, who I wish had a little more Money before they were put to any more Expence."

Monday last his Majesty's Sloop Gaspee, Capt. Allen, arrived here from Halifax. And,

We hear the Viper is shortly to return thither.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4.

A SONG.

Addressed to the SONS of LIBERTY, on the Continent of AMERICA; particularly to the illustrious, Glorious and never to be Forgotten NINETY-TWO of BOSTON.

"The Americans are the Sons, not the Bastards of "England: The *Commons* of *America*, represented "in their several Assemblies, have ever been in Pos"session of the Exercise of *this their Constitutional* "*Right*, of GIVING and GRANTING their "OWN MONEY; they would have been "SLAVES, if they had not enjoyed it."

Mr. PITT's *Speech*. ✓

Tune "Come jolly Bacchus" &c. *or* "Glorious first of August."

COME jolly SONS of LIBERTY—
Come ALL with Hearts UNITED,
Our Motto is "WE DARE BE FREE"
Not easily affrighted!
Oppression's Band we must subdue,
Now is the Time, or never;
Let each Man PROVE this Motto True,
And SLAVERY from him sever.

Pale vissag'd *Fear*, let none possess!
Or Terrors e're perplex him,
POSTERITY will ever bless,
And nought hereafter vex him:
To *Freedom's Banner*, let's Repair;
When e're we see Occasion---
Nor WIVES nor CHILDREN, tho' most Dear,
E're stop to look, or gaze on.

In *Freedom's Cause*, the slavish Knave,
'Twere better his Condition,
(That might his *Country's Ruin* save!)
To sink into Perdition;
Chain'd to a GALLEY, groan his Days,
And never be forgotten,
While Furies croak his *Bondage Lays*,
After he's Dead and Rotten.

Once shou'd *this* PRECEDENT take Place!
Tell, what you call *your OWN* Sir?
MAGNA CHARTA, in Disgrace!
Your *Substance* now, all flown Sir!
No more shall *Peers* now try *your Cause*!
That *Time* is now *all over*!
What *need* have we pray now of *Laws*?
Now *Right* is *Wrong* in *Trover*!

See *Liberty*, high poiz'd in Air,
Her FREE BORN SONS commanding,
"Come on, my Sons, without all *fear*;
"Your NAT'RAL RIGHTS demanding!
"Your *CAUSE*, the Gods proclaim, is *Just*,
"Can *tamely*, you, be *fetter'd*?
"In which, *disturb your Fathers DUST*!
"With S, be *ever* letter'd!"

Obey, my *Brothers*, *Nature's* call,
Your *Country* too, demands it!
Let LIBERTY ne'er have *a Fall*!
'Tis Freedom that commands it.
The *Ax*, now to *the Root is laid*,
Will you be, or *BOND*, or *FREE*?
No *Time* to pause—then "Whose afraid?"
Live, or *die* in *Liberty*!

Now, *FARMER*, Dear, we'll fill to you,
May *Heav'n* its *Blessings* show'r,
As on the Glorious *NINETY-TWO*, ✶
But Seventeen devour—✓
Mean abject *Wretches*!—*Slaves in Grain*!
How dare ye shew *your Faces*?
To latest Days, *go drags your Chain*!
Like *other MULES* or *ASSES*.

A SON of LIBERTY.

BOSTON, August 15.

The London Papers in May make mention of the Petition to the King, the Letters to several of the Nobility, & others, which were sent by the Honorable House of Representatives of this Province last February; —the latter Part of the Petition to his Majesty is published in said Papers. (a)

Tuesday arrived here Capt. Smith from Newcastle, and Capt. Hayman in a Brig from Cork: Both long Passages.

Last Lord's Day there was a Contribution at several Churches in this Town, for the Sufferers by the Fire at *Montreal*, in the Province of *Canada*, agreeable to a BRIEF issued by his Excellency the Governor, for that Purpose.

Saturday came to Town RICHARD BACHE, Esq; of Philadelphia, with his Lady, Daughter to the ingenious and worthy Dr. FRANKLIN.

His Majesty's Ship Magdalen, Capt. Calder, is sailed from Norfolk in Virginia, for Boston, having received orders for that purpose.

We are informed that the Spaniards have prohibited all Trade with the English at the Mount.—It has been hinted that this Prohibition is by desire of the French, who, it is said, are soon to have the Spanish part of the island of Hispaniola ceded to them.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock last Wednesday Evening a very impudent Fellow went into a Shop at the South-End, and took out of the Money Draw, a Box with Silver therein, and carried it off:—two Women were in the next Room, one of them saw the Fellow who had a short Jacket on, but he made off too quick to be discovered. This may serve as a friendly Caution to Shopkeepers not to leave Money in their Draws in the Evening.

Yesterday morning died at Roxbury of a Parelitick Disorder, under which he had been languishing several Years, the Rev. Mr. *Shearjashub Bourn*, who, for a long Course of Years was a Minister in the First Parish in Scituate, and Removed from thence to Roxbury, soon after his Indisposition had prevented his being further Useful in the Ministry.

A Letter from Rhode-Island, to a Gentleman at Cambridge the 10th of August 1768, says—"It is whispered, that certain Depositions are taking here, to be transmitted to the American Agents at London, by which, his M——y and his Ministers will know the particular Merits of a late promoted Revenue Officer."—By a Pamphlet lately come over here, it seems they have some general Knowledge of it.

To the Honorable THOMAS CUSHING, *Esq; Speaker of the Honorable House of Representatives of the Province of* Massachusetts-Bay.

Charlestown, South-Carolina, 10th July 1768.

SIR, (b)

YOUR Letter directed to the Speaker of the Honorable House of Representatives of the Province of *South-Carolina*, dated the 11th of *February* last, is just now come to my Hands.

The Commons House of Assembly of this Province, ever attentive to the Rights and Privileges of themselves, and their Constituents in particular, and the Liberties of *America* in general, before their last Adjournment, "*Ordered*, the Committee of Correspondence, to write to the "Agent in *Great-Britain*, and instruct him to join with the "Agents of the other Provinces in *America*, in obtaining a Repeal of the several Acts of Parliament, which "have lately been passed laying Duties in *America*, and "to endeavour to prevent the Clause for billeting Soldiers in *America* from being inserted in the next Mutiny Act which shall be passed: And that they do "further instruct the Agent, to join the Agents of the "other Provinces, in all Matters where the general Interest of *North-America* is concerned": ——In Consequence of this Order, I have the Pleasure to acquaint you, that the Committee of Correspondence have by Letter of the 15th of *April* last, given ample Instructions to Mr. *Gath* the Agent, on these important Points.

The House adjourned on the 12th of *April* last, and have been since prorogued; And as the Time of their Existence by Law, will expire on the 12th of *September* next, I think that they will not meet again; but that they will be speedily dissolved, and Writs be immediately issued for the Election of a new Assembly; for which Reason, I am afraid I shall not have an Opportunity of laying your Letter before the present House; But this, I hope, will not be attended with any Inconvenience, as the Steps are already taken, which you have so fully and warmly recommended.

Persuaded, that notwithstanding the invidious Light, in which his Majesty's faithful Colonies have been misrepresented to their Mother Country, the Time will soon come, when they will have a fair and candid Hearing, the Consequence of which must be a Relief from all their Grievances. I am, with great Respect, Sir,

Your obliged and obedient Servant,
P. MANIGAULT,
Speaker of the Commons House of Assembly of the Province of South-Carolina.

We hear from Connecticut, that the *Grumbletonians*, as, from their paucity and insignificancy they call the *Tories*, stand aghast at the unanimity of the Colonies, and are under as much dread of another general Congress, as they or their more numerous brethren in other places were of that to them tremendous event, the repeal of the Stamp-Act. (d) But they may all gnash their teeth in vain, for nature's laws are fixed, and will sooner or later operate and execute themselves.

[*The Piece sign'd F. W. containing some severe Strictures on a Rev. Clergyman in this Town, we have receiv'd—But as we wou'd hope and believe they are not true, we don't chuse to give it a Place in this Paper.*]

DIVI BERNARDI *Flores.*

"SERVA ubique medium si non vis perdere totum
Verae divitiae non opes sunt, sed virtutes: quas
secum *conscientia portat*; ut in *perpetuam dives fiat*.
Vide de hac materia latius in titul. *Avaritia, Cupiditas*," &c. *Fol.* 2122.

Joshua Blanchard,

At his Wine-Cellar, Dock-Square, BOSTON:
Sells at the very lowest Rates only for Cash,

CHOICE Sterling *Madeira*, and all other Sorts of Wine, neat and genuine as they are Imported, and fit for immediate Use; by the Pipe, Quarter-Cask, or in Bottles by the Groce or Dozen, or in any Quantity as may suit the Buyer.

West-India and *New-England* Rum. Choice old Spirits.

Gentlemen of the Town, Masters of Vessels, and all Persons going abroad, who shall please to favour him with their Custom; may depend on having their Wine put up in the best Manner and of the best Kinds.

Gentlemen in the Country, Inn-keepers, and all Persons shall be as well served by Letter as if present.

For *Charlestown, South-Carolina*,
The Sloop *HAWK*, Capt. *Joseph Emerson*, will sail in about 10 Days. For Freight or Passage, apply to *Richard Clarke* and Son, who have a Quantity of good Ship Bread in Casks to dispose of reasonably.

Newbury-Port, August 13, 1768.

LAST Night Ran away from his Master the Subscriber a Negro Boy named LONDON, about 18 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 4 Inches in Height, of a thin lean Make, he was born in the Country, is very artful and likely to tell a good Story. He had on a blue outside Jacket, and a striped Woolen under-Jacket, a dirty white Shirt, and a Pair of long Trowsers ——Whoever will take up the said Boy, and convey him to his Master, or secure him so that he may be come at, and give Information of it to his Master, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid.

All People are warned from harbouring the said Boy, who has been guilty of Theft, as they will in all Respects expose themselves to the Penalties of the Law.

JOHN WOOD.

TO BE SOLD,
A likely Negro Girl, about 26 Years of Age. Inquire of the Printers.

✶ Anti Rescinders. ✓ vid. Farmers Letters pa. 181. Vol. 1. ✝ Rescinders — ~~Ministry~~ Majesty ✝ vid. pa. 157. & vid. pa. 403. Vol. 1.

BOSTON, *August* 15.

The Merchants and Traders in this Town have lately had several Meetings to consult Measures for the better Regulation of the Trade which at present labours under great Difficulties and Discouragements; And being convinc'd that a further Importation of unnecessary Goods from Great-Britain would involve the Importers in still greater Difficulties, and render them unable to pay the Debts due to the Merchants in Great-Britain, They unanimously VOTED not to send any further Orders for Goods to be shipp'd this Fall; and that from the first of January 1769 to the first of January 1770, they will not send for or import either on their own Accounts, or on Commissions, or purchase of any Factor or others, who may Import any Kind of Goods or Merchandizes from Great-Britain, except Coal, Salt and some Articles necessary to carry on the Fishery. They likewise agreed not to Import any Tea, Glass, Paper or Painters Colours, until the Acts imposing Duties on those Articles are repealed.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, *to his Friend in* Boston, *dated* May 21, 1768.

"We are all shockingly impatient to hear from "*Boston*, it is a long, long While since. It is thought "Wilkes's Outlawry will now be reversed, as there is "no Precedent for an Outlawry for a Libel. This was "suggested by the Judges themselves."

We hear that the Commissioners have given strict Orders to such Officers of the Customs in the Colonies as have the Power of Deputation, not to depute any who are married, or have near Connections in America; which is a fresh Demonstration, not only of their kind Intentions to the Colonies, but of the Soundness of their Policy.

It is said the grand Pensioner always ready with his Council, has advised the Commissioners to remonstrate Home against the Civil Authority of Connecticut, for declining to issue Writs of Assistance for a General Search of contraband Goods, in the base unconstitutional Manner they have been granted in another Province.—Perhaps the same Advice may be given relative to the Chief Justice of Philadelphia, who we hear has also acted in a like worthy Manner upon a singular Demand.

The Council could not prevail upon Governor Bernard the two last Weeks, to discharge them from their Oath of Secrecy, lest he should in Consequence thereof be rendered still more odious, if possible, to the People he has so basely used.

A Gentleman of public Character in a Southern Government, writes his Friend here, that the Conduct of our late Assembly is as highly applauded, as that of our Governor is detested.

It is said, That all the Out-posts from Newfoundland to Florida, are to be called in; and that most of the Forts in the back Country will be dismantled, and that only Garrisons of 12 Men each, are to be left in those that are to be kept.

We learn from Petersham, that a Gentleman * Physician, by Chance being at that Place, found the Effigies of the 17 Gentlemen lately mentioned, tack'd to the common Stocks of that Town, which were provided for a good Design. The Hero soon found Means to efface that ingenious Piece of Sculpture, so that scarce any Remains are left, except some Prints of the Hero's Valour. And further, wish'd to meet the Villain that plac'd it there.

* Dr. N——m W——d of W——r.

Messieurs PRINTERS, *Salem, Aug.* 3, 1768.

I Observ'd in your Gazette of Monday last, a famous Protest of the (once famous) Town of Salem, which appeared to me very droll, if I have a just apprehension of Protests.

"This Mode of Protesting, the Minority against the Majority, is quite new amongst us."—"It is unknown to the H——e of C——s, and seems an affected Imitation of the Lords in Par——t." (g)

(Said a learned Dr. to a Colony Assembly on a similar Protest) How then doth it appear for two or three Dozen "factious" People in a Town, to oppose the reputable Body of the Town, with their ignorant factious Protests; but I shall forbear remarking on it, as I understand it will be done by an abler Pen. *Your's.*

A SALEMMITE.

* *B. Franklin.*

House of Commons

The Inhabitants of *Ipswich* being informed that Reports were spread in the Metropolis and other Towns, that the Principal of its Inhabitants were of the same Mind that one of their late Representatives was of in Rescinding the Resolves of a former House of Representatives of this Province, apprehended themselves greatly injured by such Reports, as it is well known that they and their Ancestors were always hearty in the Cause of Liberty both Civil and Religious, and were for maintaining their Rights and Priviledges inviolable. Therefore that the Truth of Facts might appear to the Publick, a considerable Number applied to the Selectmen to have a Meeting called, to know the Minds of the Town concerning this Matter, and pass such Votes relative thereto as they thought proper. Accordingly a Meeting was called, and the Proceedings of the Town appears by the following Copy from their Clerk, viz.

At a legal and full Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Ipswich, *assembled* August 11, 1768.

AARON POTTER, Esq; *Moderator.*

UNANIMOUSLY VOTED, That the Town of *Ipswich* highly approve of the Conduct of those Gentlemen of the late Honorable House of Representatives, who were for maintaining the Rights and Liberties of their Constituents, and were against Rescinding the Resolves of a former House.

VOTED, That the Thanks of this Town be given to the worthy and much esteemed NINETY-TWO (h) Gentlemen of the late Honorable House of Representatives, for their Firmness and Steadiness, in standing up for and adhering to the just Rights and Liberties of the Subject, when it was required of them, (at the Peril of their Political Existence) to Rescind the Resolves of the former House of Representatives.

Attest. SAMUEL ROGERS, *Town-Clerk.*

The Sons of Liberty here-

by give Notice, That the Anniversary of THE FOURTEENTH OF AUGUST, is this Day to be celebrated under LIBERTY-TREE. *By Order of the Committee,*

M. Y. Sec'ry.

The Publick are hereby Notified,

That the Managers of *Faneuil*-Hall LOTTERY, Letter N, have met with such Encouragement in the Sale of the Tickets, that they have begun to roll the Numbers and prepare the Boxes for Drawing, which they design shall commence in a Month from this Time.

TO BE SOLD,

A good Brick House, in Middle-

Street, near the Bridge, with a good accustom'd Shop, in good Repair, good Water, and Rain-water Cistern, and a new Back Store, with other Accommodations.

Inquire of Edes & Gill.

IF any Person has a Demand on the Estate of Mr. *William Corbett*, late of *Boston*, Merchant, deceas'd, he may be immediately paid on applying and bringing satisfactory Proof to *Thomas Gray*, Executor to the Testament of the Deceased.—Those that are indebted, are desired to be as speedy as possible in making Payment.

TO BE SOLD,

At such a Rate, as that it may be tho't that the Income will pay the Interest and Repairs.

The following Estates in the Town of *Boston*;

A House, three Rooms on a Floor,

well finished, with good Accommodations; the Land 25 Feet Front, 136 Feet Rear, with a large Brick Store behind the House, and before it a Building improved by Mr. *Barber*, as an Insurance-Office, near to Dr. *Clarke's*, in Fore-Street, at the North-End.

A House, in Sheaf-Street, leading from

the late Dr. *Cutler's* Church, to the North-Burying-Ground, four Rooms on a Floor, well finished, now improved in Two Tenements.

A House of Two Tenements, fronting

the Old-North-Meeting-House-Square, with a small Tenement adjoining in Bell-Alley. And,

Two Lots of Land, No. 28 & 51, at

the West End of the Town.

Any Person minded to purchase, may apply to

THOMAS GRAY.

House Furniture by Auction.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLICK-VENDUE,

TO-MORROW, at 10 o'Clock,

At the House of the late Mr. Andrew Hall, *Cordwainer, deceased, at the North End, near Capt.* Moses Bennet's,

(Near the VENDUE-OFFICE.—)

ALL the Houshold Goods belonging to said *Andrew Hall*, consisting of Feather Beds, Tables, Chairs, Glasses, Pewter, Iron Ware, some Shop Goods, &c. &c. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon.

[TUESDAY NEXT.]

*** *Mr. Hall's—North-End——JOHN GERRISH.*

THIS EVENING,

Will be Sold at the

PUBLIC VENDUE-Office, North-End.

—A great Variety of Articles J. G.

ON Monday last was stop'd by the Subscriber (supposed to be stolen) about Four Dozen of Silk Handkerchiefs—Four spotted Linnen Handkerchiefs—One Worsted Pattern for Breeches—One dress'd Deerskin—and two Papers of Combs.

Charlestown, Aug. 12, 1768. ISAAC RAND.

ALL Persons Indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. *Aaron Cutter*, late of *Cambridge*, Curier, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Gersham Cutter*, Jun. and *Aaron Cutter*, both of said *Cambridge*, Executors to said Deceased's last Will, in Order for a speedy Settlement.

LIKEWISE, Notice is given that the Deceased's Son *Aaron Cutter*, continues to carry on the same Business as usual.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLACE in *Harvard*, situated at the Distance of about a Quarter of a Mile from the Meeting-House, and adjoining to the Place in the Possession of *Henry Bromfield*, Esq; conveniently situated and of good Accommodations: For further Particulars, enquire of Edes & Gill.

On *Tuesday* the 30th *August* Instant,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the House of Captain Benjamin Hatch, *at the Bottom of* Wing's Lane.

—All his House Furniture,—

Consisting of Tables, Chairs, Looking-Glasses, Feather Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, a very good Eight Day Clock, &c. &c. Kitchen Furniture, &c.

The SALE will begin at TEN o'Clock in the Morning, with the House Furniture.

And at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon of said Day,

Will be sold to the highest Bidder,

The Brick House lately improved by

said *Hatch*, together with a Shop adjoining.

J. Russell, Auctioneer.

†‡† *Any Person minded to purchase the House and Shop, or the Clock, at private Sale, before the Time for Public, may apply to* J. Russell, *and know further.*

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;

On THURSDAY Evening next.

A great Variety of valuable Arti-

cles, viz. Broad Cloths fine and Coarse—Serges—Kerseys—Beaver Coating—Calicoes—Printed Callicoes—Some Silks—Irish Hollands—Cotton Thread—: Worsted Hose—Breeches Pattern—Shoes—Caps—Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.—Houshold Furniture—Wearing Apparel, viz. Several Silk Suits for Men—Silver Tuffis Jackets, &c. Silver Watches—Indigo—Snuff, &c. &c. &c.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

By Moses Deshon,

At the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,

Next Tuesday, and Wednesday,

BAG Holland, Irish Linnens, Chints, Cotton Callicoes, printed Linnens, 7-8 Checks, plain Lawns, silk and linnen Handkerchiefs, black Sattin, Callico Quilts, Blankets, Camblets, Mens Hose, a Suit of Curtains, Mahogany Tables, Black-walnut Desk, Maple Table and Case Draws, Books, Maps, Pictures under Glass, a handsome Brass Jack, and other Kitchen Furniture.

The Sale to begin at Three o'Clock, Afternoon.

N. B. A handsome Suit of Cut Velvet Cloaths, & Dr. Tillotson's Works in Folio, at private Sale.

Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the

NEW AUCTION ROOM,

By ELIAS DUPEE,

Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3 o'Clock,

A Green Easy Chair, an Alarm Clock, Time Piece, Feather Beds, Bedding, Chairs, Pictures, Glasses, and other Furniture, Hadley's Quadrant, Prospective Glasses, Thermometer and Barrometer, Carolina Indigo very good, European and India Goods, Silver Watches, Apparel, &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

For a Public Jubilee.

Dedicated to all of the Holy Order of *St. Bernard.* (i)

ALtho' it is not the usual Custom for the better sort of people of this province to celebrate any day that commences as anniversary of their slavery, but as there are several degrees of men among them; so We bring of the Order abovenamed, and whom the Psalmist stiles "Men of high degree, who are are a Lie," mingled with those "of low degree who are vanity," having lately met, seriously consider'd, and frankly consented to appropriate a day for the solemnization and celebration of the new creation of uncustomary innovations newly placed in the American plantations.—Conscious of this, you are reminded to unite "in a grateful acknowledgment of the manifold" favours which Jupiter "has conferr'd upon us in the passing year; also for the new and unexpected mercies you received from us, who raised you from a state of beggary to a pretty degree of subsistence, after a tedious importunity.

Wherefore I do think it fit, by and with the Advice of all my Lacqueys, to keep the approaching day you all know of; when I shall expect you appear with your mixed, confused, and unintelligible jargon, thankfully requiting all our favours, at the same time heartily wishing for constant succession of pedants, numbskull, and other outcasts of community to grace the Laxtonian and Bernardian board, if they are continued, and that the tom-cod fishery may extend round the castle, that I may always enjoy myself at the feasts of Bacchus, and "that the labours of my hands may be blest'd with the produce of the sea." And I enjoin my Pantamime Lacqueys to give you a true discourse in the forenoon, from those Words:—"The Hope of unjust men perisheth," and in the P. M. from these words, "They that are drunken, are drunken in the night."

And I do hereby enjoin all C——rs and all of the four orders, as tide-waiters, &c. to see that this day is seriously set apart for fighting, drunkenness, and other vicious indulgencies of sensual appetites; and that no servile labor, as firing guns, steeling pendants, and hoising casks, entering and clearing vessels, be permitted on said Day.

Given at Bribe-Hall Chamber, the 31st of July, A. D. 1768.

By the C——r's Command,

Kit M. *Sec'ry.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERED IN.

Gorham and Stone from Philadelphia; Wilson from Maryland; Tuttle from Georgia; Tyler from Newfoundland; Doerington from Dominica; Fellows from Surranam; Heyman from Milford; Smith from Newcastle; Finney from Cadiz; Barnes from St. Lucar; and Coles from London.

CLEARED OUT.

Whipple for Rhode-Island; Rockwell for Rhode-Island and New-London; Goodrich for New-London; Brown for North-Carolina; Green & Bartlet for Newfoundland; Cochran for West-Indies; and Phillips for Canary-Islands.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Senes for Halifax; Morton, Adamson, and Thompson for West-Indies; Boas for Falmouth; and Davis for Great-Britain.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,

Three Whites One Black.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Six.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday,	36 *m. after* 1	*Friday,*	16 *m. after* 4
Tuesday,	24 *m. after* 2	*Saturday,*	0 *m. aft.* 5
Wednesday,	7 *m. aft.* 3	*Lord's-day,*	37 *m. aft.* 5
Thursday,	45 *m. aft.* 3	*First Day,*	30 *Day,* 10 *M.*

† Gov. Hutchinson (f) Gov. Barnard (g) for Francis Barnard (a) Collectors (e) Commissioners Christopher Minot

1. vid. pa. 735. Vol. I. = vid. pa. 157.) vid. page. 184. (g) Parliament. (h) vid. page. 161.

John Nazro,

BEGS Leave to inform the Public, That he has remov'd from the South End, to the Shop lately improved by Doctor *William Greenleaf*, in Cornhill, just below the Court House; where he is now opening a fresh Assortment of English and India Goods, just imported in the Capts. *Prince* and *Jarvis*, viz.

A neat assortment of stone dishes,

plates, large and small terenes, pint and half pint basons, pint, half pint and quart muggs, large and small tea pots, blue and white cups and saucers, cream pots, cream colour'd dishes and plates, butter boats, egg cups, gravy-boats with spoons and stands, one quart, two quart and three pint juggs hooped, sallad dishes, gilt looking and dressing glasses, tea-kettles and lamps, sauce-pans, chocolate and coffee-cups, cullenders, funnels, ivory patch box, bone knives and forks, spice boxes, mahogany comb trays with drawer, back-gammon table and dice boxes, dumb battle doores, temple and tortoishell spectacles, razor straps, quart and pint black jacks, a beautiful assortment of marquasets and stone earings, garnet necklaces and earings, silver correls; stone sleeve buttons set in silver, tortoishell combs set with paste, paste neck knee and shoe buckles, ivory pocket books, marquasit hoop rings, a beautiful assortment of purple green and black necklaces, with spreaders, smelling-bottles, silver seals, cards and brushes, stone rings, a beautiful assortment of gilt and plated buttons and ribbons, pound mustard, velvet corks, feather'd fillets and plumes, broad cloths, german serges, sagathees, shalloons, tammys, durants, black and color'd tabbitys, sattins of all colors, English and India nankeens, ¼ and ⅞ garlix, ¼, ⅞ & yard wide Irish linnens, dowlass, callicoes, cambricks, long and clear lawn, figur'd muslin gauze, parisnet and catgut, figur'd modes of all colors, womens black, cloth color'd and white silk mitts and gloves, black cravats, ginghams, silk knee garters, callicoes of all colors, camblets, hungarians, ¼, ⅞ and yard wide apron, cotton and linnen checks, stript cotton gowns, cotton hollands, holland tapes, printed cottons, nuns and color'd threads, stampt and printed handkerchiefs, Scotch ditto, gauze and taffity ditto, breeches pieces of all colors, stript caps, shoe bindings and quality, No. 4, 10 and 12 pins, womens lamb mitts and gloves, crewels, cotton bone paddle sticks, ivory and gauze fans, Russia linnen, clouting diaper, mens worsted, cotton and thread hose, womens cotton and thread ditto, mens worsted ditto, youths worsted and cotton ditto, dead-head and basket buttons, silk and hair, and scarf twist, silk knee garters, ferret, gallooms, braid, cord, strapping, snail trimming and gimp, shirt buttons, London, Turkey and Scotch gartering, black and color'd sattin hatts, newest fashion bonnets trim'd, ivory and horn small tooth combs, tupee, cramber and hair ditto, garnet and marquart rings, broaches, lady's garnet ditto, paste hair pins, coffee mills, Dutch quills, post paper, nutmegs, mace, cinnamon and cloves, &c. &c. too many to be particularly mentioned in an advertisement.

At the same Place may be had a beautiful assortment of castors, with silver, lignumvitæ and low bone tops.—

N. B. *As he has a great Part of the above on Commission, he is determined to sell them at the very lowest Advance for Cash.*

Sold will be for Credit.

A FARM of about 120 Acres, containing above 40 Acres of Mowing-Land, well water'd, lying on the *Plymouth* Road, about 8 Miles from *Boston*, partly in *Milton*, and partly in *Braintree*, affording a most beautiful Prospect of *Boston*, the Light-House and Castle.—Inquire of the Rev. *Grindall Rawson*, and Capt *David Rawson*, of said *Milton*, or Dr. *Eliot Rawson* of *Middletown* in *Connecticut*.—*P. S.* Some Salt Meadow will be sold with it.

All Sorts of Electrical Rods, for

Town or Country, Made by *Edward Winter*, at his Shop in Summer Street, near Trinity Church.

Nova-Scotia GRINDSTONES.

TO BE SOLD,

By Harbottle Dorr,

At his Shop adjoining to the House of Capt. *Martin Gay*, In Union-Street, BOSTON.

Choice *Nova-Scotia* Grindstones,

of all Sizes, just Imported.

N. B. CASH given for old Pewter at said Store.

John Coleman,

Proprietor of the Brewery at the Green-Dragon,

INFORMS the Public, That (as Mr. *Benjamin Leigh* meets with so great Encouragement in the Intelligence Office) the said *Coleman* now carries on the Brewing Business by himself: Those who have been supply'd with Beer are desired to settle with him.

Said *John Colman* acquaints the Public, that they may be supply'd at the Green-Dragon with Ship or Table Beer at 45*s.* Old Tenor per Barrel, or in smaller Quantities on the same Terms as before advertiz'd: For further Information, enquire at the Sign of General Wolfe, opposite to Faneuil-Hall.

Imported in the late Ships from LONDON, by

Richard Smith in King-Street,

A Compleat Assortment of English and India Goods, suitable for the Spring Trade, in which is an elegant and fashionable Variety of Prints, and other fancy Goods. The whole procured on the very best Terms, and will be sold for the lowest Advance (by Wholesale for Cash or short Credit.

CASH Given for POT-ASH.

A few of the FARMER's LETTERS, to be sold by Edes & Gill.

Jonathan & John Amory

At their Store in Kingstreet, *Boston*, are now opening a large Assortment of Goods, which they import from the first Hands, and sell at the lowest Rates, by Wholesale only, among which are,

CAllicoes
Pennias coes
Ginghams
Gauzes
Catgut
Parisnet
Dimities
Fustians
Jeans
Thicksets
Cotton Velvets
Cotton Velverets
Cotton Shapes
Cotton Hollands
A large assortment of fans
Sagathees
Duroys
Broad Cloths
Serges
Flannels
Swanskins
Baizes
Ratteens
Kerseys & Plains
Emboss'd Serges
Half Thicks
Blankets
Duffils
Coatings
Bearskins
Beaver Coatings
Camblets
Calimancoes
Tammies
Russels
Worsted Damasks
Everlastings
Drawboys
Shalloons
Grograms
Garlixs
Dowlass
Pistol Lawns
Tandems
Oznabrigs
Ticklinburgs
Diapers
Lawns
Long Lawns

RUssia Linnen
Cambricks
Table Cloths
Linnen Handkerchiefs
Irish Linnens
Irish Sheetings
Printed Linnens
Ravens Duck
Yellow Hollands
Russia Drabs
Checks of all sorts
Bed Bunts
Bed Tick
Cotton Gowns
Striped Linnens
Plushes
Capuchine Silks
Taffities
Sattins
Alamodes
Cravats
Silk Hankerchiefs of all sorts
Velvets
Grizets
Broglios
Mitinets
Poplins
Allopeens
Bombazines
Brilliants
Coloured Crapes
Mecklinburgs
Dorsetteens
Incle Lutestring
Ell-wide Persians
Muslins
Ribbons all sorts
Ferrets
Gallooms
Cords
Braids
Sewing Silks
Tapes
Gartering
Qualities all sorts
White and black Lace
Stay Strapping

PIns of all sorts
Wax Threads
Shirt Buttons
Knee Garters
Necklaces
Snail and Gimp Trimming
Stay Laces
Fringes
Gloves of all sorts
Mens Butt Soles
Buckrams
Silk & Hair & Silk Twist Buttons
Silk and Hair
Silk Twist
Mohair
Black Crape
Tiffanies
Hat Crape
Canvas for working
Worsted for Quilting
Crewells
Metal Buttons of all sorts
Combs of all sorts
Ink Powder
Chip Bonnets and Hatts
Striped Tapes
Kilmarnock Caps
White Threads
Plaids

ALSO,

Nails
Glass
Gun Powder
Shot
Snuff
Spices
Wool Cards
Beaver, Beaver ere and Felt Hats
Bohea Tea
Writing Paper
Bibles
And many other Articles.

William Greenleaf,

Fronting Cornhill, *BOSTON*,

Has Imported from London, by Capts. Skillings & Dixey,

A large assortment of English

Goods, which will be sold by Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Advance: also, Allum, Copperas, Brimstone, 4d, 10d, and 20d Nails, Pepper, Mustard, Spices, red and white and blue and white Chimney Tile, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 10 by 8, Window Glass, flat Half pint Dram Bottles: long and short Pipes, Ravens Duck, Ticklenburgs, Oznabrigs, Persia Carpets, &c. &c.

Best Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting House*. He also sells the *best Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Best *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

BOSTON, July 19, 1768.

For the Benefit of the Public,

THERE is now opened at the Green-Dragon Tavern near the Mill-Bridge, Boston, an Intelligence Office.——If any Merchants, Masters of Vessels or others, have got any Sort of Merchandize Goods, Vessels, Lands, Houses, Negroes or Servants, to sell cheap for Cash, or any Vessels to Charter, Houses, Lands, Shops, Rooms or Lodgings to Let, by entering them in this Office, paying *Two Shillings* Lawful, may soon be inform'd of Purchasers, Charters, or Hireers; and those that wants to Purchase, Charter or Hire any of the above, shall be inform'd gratis where, if any, be enter'd in the Office.——If any Person has got any Money to lend, or wants to borrow Money, if they apply to this Office and pay *Two Shillings*, both Wants may soon be supply'd, and the Obligations drawn between them at said Office, and the Secret kept.——If Masters want Journeymen, or Journeymen Masters; if Men or Women wants Places of Service, by applying to this Office and paying *Two Shillings*, the Parties may soon be supply'd ——The Intelligencer assures the Public, that he created this Office to serve them as well as himself, and with no Design to prejudice any other Profession, and therefore hopes that in this Undertaking he has given Offence to none; but if his Designs should prove serviceable, it will give great Satisfaction to him, who begs to subscribe himself the Publick's

Most humble Servant, B. LEIGH.

N. B. Choice good and fine Bottle Beer brewed in this Province, to be sold at the above Office, by the Dozen Bottles, for *Three Pounds ten Shillings* Old Tenor per Dozen—If the Bottles are returned or exchanged, the Beer to be *Forty Shillings* Old Tenor per Dozen.

Fred. Wm. Geyer,

HAS Imported in the last Ships from LONDON, BRISTOL, LIVERPOOL, and GLASGOW,

A large Assortment of English,

India and Scotch Peice GOODS, which he is determined to sell by Wholesale or Retail, as cheap as can be bought in any Parts of America, at his Shop next Door to *Joseph Scott*, Union-Street,

BOSTON:

PERSIANS, Taffaties, Nankeens,
Dimities, Callicoes,
Printed Linens & Cottons,
yard-wide shear book Muslin
Persiascoes, Bengals,
half yard and yard wide Grograms,
Silk and Lungee Romall Handkerchiefs,
3-4 and 7-8 Garlix, Dowlass,
A large assortment of Irish Linens,
Pistol Lawns, Tandems,
Sheetings, Oznabrigs, and Ticklenburgs,
Russia Diapers, Napkin do.
Russia Linens, Long-Lawns
Cambricks and Lawns,
Packet Cambricks & Lawns
Clouting Diaper, Table Cloths,
Flower'd and spotted Handkerchiefs,
False Carpets, brown Hollands,
Ravens Duck, Russia Drabs,
yellow Holland,
Lawn Aprons,
Flower'd and stript bordered Kenting Handkerchiefs,
Checks, Apron wedth ditto,
Fustians, Jeans, and Thicksetts,
Cotton Velvets, Velveretts,
Bed Bunts, Bed Ticks,
Cotton Gowns, Cotton Hollands,
Striped Manchester Linens,
Worsted and Hair Plushes.
An assortment of superfine, middling and low pric'd Broad Cloths,
German Serges,
Flannells,
Blue, green, red, white & cloth colour'd Drapery Bays,
Crimson, red, scarlet, blue, green and white Colchester Bays,
Scarlet, green, blue, and cloth colour'd 6-4 Ratteens,
Yorkshire Plains, Kerseys,
Imboss'd Serges, half Thicks,
6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, and 10 4 Blankets,
Duffills, Coatings, Bearskins,
Plain and knap'd Beavercoatings,
Mens strip'd Caps, green and scarlet ditto,
Crimson and green sham Velvet ditto,
Boys, Girls, Womens, and Mens Worsted, Thread and Cotton Hose,
Black, white and Drab colour'd Silk Mitts and Gloves,
Breeches Patterns,
Under Waistcoats,
Crimson, blue, pink, lelock and black figur'd Modes,
Crimson, scarlet, pink, purple, white and black Pelong Sattins,
Half yard, half ell, and yard wide Alamodes,
Black Cravats,
Dark and changeable Mantua Silks,
Black Gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens black Velvet,
Plain and flower'd Gauzes,
Parisnetts, Catguts,
Narrow Persians,
Grizetts, Broliees,
Messinetts, half yard and yard wide Poplins,
Color'd Crapes, Dorsetteens,
Mecklenburgs, Inekle Lutestrings,
Camblets, double and twisted,
Strip'd, blue, green, and cloth colour'd Cambleteens,
Figur'd and flower'd ditto,
Callimancoes, Tammies, Durants, Russells and Worsted Damasks,
Flower'd and plain everlastings,
Black Drawboys,
Plain black Russell,
Sagathies and Duroys,
Shalloons of all colours,
An assortment of Ribbons,
Silk Ferrets, 4d. and 6d.
Galloom, Cord and Braid for Stays,
Sewing Silks, Tapes, Fillitings,
Gartering, Broad and Shoe Quality,
A large assortment of plain and painted Ebony Fans,
Bone and Ivory ditto,
A very pretty assortment of black and coloured paddlestick Fans,
Black Bone Lace, white ditto,
Trolley and Blond ditto,
Stay Strapping, Wax Threads,
Shirt Buttons, Waistcoat ditto,
Silk Knee Garters,
English and French Wax Beads,
Snail and Gimp Triming,
Stays, Laces, brown Gimps,
Womens Lamb Mitts and Gloves,
Mens brown Buckram,
White and half stiffen'd ditto,
Silk and Hair Deathhead Buttons,
Basket and Horse-Hair ditto,
Twist and Silk and Hair,
Canvas for Working,
Shaded Crewells,
Womens and Childrens Stays,
Chip Hatts and Bonnets,
Plaids, Killmarnock Caps,
A pretty assortment of plain & flower'd Lawns,
A large assortment of white Threads,
Thin Linens, Carpets and Carpeting,
Gold and Silver Thread Basket Work Buttons—Gold and Silver Knee Garters,
Swanskin for Ironing Cloaths,
Damascus, and rich Chinese Birdet, for Mens Waistcoats,
Tippets and Tureens,
Figur'd Sattins.

——*ALSO,*——

Spices, Tea, Mens Butt Soles, black and white Barcelona Handkerchiefs by the dozen or single, writing and press Paper, Kippen's best Snuff by the cask or dozen, best French Indigo, Carolina ditto, Lynn Shoes by the hundred, dozen, or single Pair, warranted—China Cups and Saucers, Bowls and Dishes;—and best G. B. Wool-Cards, Gun-Powder, a large and neat Assortment of Mettle Buttons immediately from the Makers,—Ivory and Horn Combs, Scythes, Snuff Boxes, Needles, Pins, Thimbles, Table Knives and Forks, Cuttoes, Shoe and Knee Buckles, a large Assortment of Glass Necklaces,—6 by 8, & 7 by 9 Glass, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. & 20d. Nails, &c.

WANTED, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which a Farm of twice that Value will be given for Security. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL,

SUPPLEMENT to the *Boston-Gazette*, &c. of

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1768.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

MAGNANIMITY of Soul, is in no Instance more ingagingly conspicuous, than in the unbiassed Conduct of an UPRIGHT JUDGE: One honoured with this Department, is placed in a Sphere of Action, where by administering Justice impartially, he may contribute to the Felicity of his Fellow-men; or, by his Example and Influence perpetrate and give Countenance to the blackest of Villanies; In the latter Case, He resembles and co-operates with the PRINCE of the POWERS of DARKNESS; In the former, acquires and is entitled to, a Kind of Reverence and Admiration, surpassed only by that which is due to the PRINCE and JUDGE of ALL.

I am led to this Reflection by having read in the New-York *Gazette of the first of this Month*, an Account of the Decision of a late celebrated Cause, by the Hon. EGERTON LEIGH, Esqr sole Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty at South-Carolina, and Part of his Honour's Decree therein. Judge LEIGH I am an utter Stranger to, residing from him the Distance of a thousand Miles; but a great and good Man of whatever Nation, or however remote, I profess to honour and reverence: Such I conceive, from the little Sketch of his Conduct above referred to, is the Character of the Judge of the Court of Admiralty for the Province of S. Carolina; Who upon an Attempt (by some Persons covetous of their Neighbours Goods) to prosecute under Colour of Law the Effects of the Subject to Confiscation, had the Virtue, unintimidated by the too common Insolence of Minions in Office, to pass Sentence in Favour of Innocence and Right.

Happy had it been, and happy might it still be, if the Decisions of the Judges of the Courts of Admiralty in the Colonies, were always founded on such equitable and impartial Principles, as seem to have actuated Judge LEIGH in this Cause, and with a like Independance of Spirit.

I am sorry We were not obliged with a Re-publication of that Account in your last Paper; I now solicit that Favour in your next; that the Gentleman who (presiding in a Court, by some, filled in itself, perhaps not improperly, the rotten Part of our Constitution) has so honorably distinguished himself, as an upright and independant Judge, may know there is one at least, who is desirous to speak well of his Name, and that public Merit in any Instance, should receive it's just and natural Reward, POPULAR Applause. Your's, PUBLICOLA.

CHARLESTOWN, (South-Carolina,) July 8.

HIS Majesty's High Court of Vice-Admiralty for this Province, was again adjourned last week, from Tuesday to Thursday; when the trial of the ship Ann, George Forten, Master, (seized on the 17th past, by George Roupell, Esq; one of the Searchers of the Customs, *for having taken non-enumerated goods on board* BEFORE *the bond required by the act of his present Majesty's reign was given*) came on; the merits were fully discussed, attentively and patiently heard; and this important cause was concluded. And on Saturday morning the Hon. Egerton Leigh, Esq; sole Judge of the said Court, was pleased to decree *restitution*, of the said ship, &c. to the claimant, on behalf of the owners: each party to pay his own costs.—The equitable decree of the Judge seems to have given general satisfaction.——For the better information of the public, we have obtained a copy of the latter part of the decree in this cause, which runs in the following words, viz.

"THEREFORE I the said Egerton Leigh, sole Judge of the said Court of Vice Admiralty, having fully heard the several parties, who, by their Proctors and Advocates lawfully admitted, before me appeared in judgment; and having carefully, diligently and judicially searched into, considered and examined the arguments and proofs of all parties before me had and done in the premises; and having observed and impartially remarked, all and singular the matters and things that by law, in this behalf ought to be observed, according to the manner, stile and usage of this court; upon mature consideration of this case, am of opinion, THAT, on the most obvious and natural construction of the statute made in the 6th year of his present Majesty's reign (whereon the present prosecution is founded) *bond ought to be given*, as the act directs, *before* any ship or vessel shall lade or take on board any goods not enumerated in the acts therein recited, altho' such bond may have been previously given for enumerated goods on board the said vessel, pursuant to the statute made in the 12th year of the reign of King Charles the 2d: That it appears to me, by the proofs and exhibits in this cause, that the practice of the customs, since the making the first mentioned act, has been various, fluctuating and uncertain, that the Merchants have been at one time told, by the Custom House Officers, that bond must be given *before* the lading such goods on board, and at another day, that it might be done at *the time of clearing out*; that such uncertain conduct in the officers may (if allowed and permitted) work the most dangerous effects, as they, by such occasional and partial dispensings with, or relaxations of, the laws, may have it in their power to draw unwary persons into snares, and involve the most innocent in ruin. FORASMUCH ALSO, as the Claimant's manifest contains the very non-enumerated goods informed against, as well as those for which bond had been given, it clearly contradicts every suspicion of fraud or design: That the Claimant, by his conduct, discovered the most ready inclination to comply with the terms required of him by the Officers of the Customs; and the evidence affords me some violent presumption, that matters were so artfully conducted, that the Claimant was not able to conform thereto, before an actual seizure was made for a non-compliance with the terms required; which circumstance induces a strong suspicion, that there was more of design and surprize, on the part of some officers, than of any intention to commit a fraud, on the part of the Claimant: That the bond itself, which the prosecutor contends is necessary to be given, contains a recital repugnant to the act and if not void for that reason, as it is merely in the recital part, is at least ridiculous and absurd: That the reputation of the person who is only part owner of the vessel on this side of the water, stands so clear from suspicion of any undue practice, in his commercial concerns, that the prosecutor has not even attempted to insinuate the least circumstance to his disadvantage. That innocent owners therefore may not be trapan'd, by an indulgence almost universally extended by the Officers of the Customs to all other cases, and only withdrawn in this for some private and inexplicable reason; I do therefore, upon the *general equity* of the Claimant's case, and for the reasons above-mentioned, order, adjudge, sentence and decree RESTITUTION of the said Ship *Ann*, her tackle, furniture and apparel, and the non-enumerated goods on board, to the said Claimant on behalf of the owners; and that the Marshal of this court be served with an order to re-deliver the same accordingly. And I do adjudge, that each party pay his own costs of the suit; and be the Claimant hence dismissed without delay."

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

BY a Courier lately dispatched from the Nether Dominions of his Inf—l M——y to his Em——y—— we hear that a very magnificent Festival has been celebrated in the Capital of his Highness on account of the late vigorous Exertions of his faithful Servants, in the noble Cause of Oppression and Slavery—A grand Appearance of Nobility and Gentry graced the Entertainment, which they say was superb and sumptuous; the Names of the Guests (excepting a few) we have not yet learned; it is whispered that the *Thane*,(c) *Gentle-Shepherd*, *Verres* and *Sammy*, were seen at the upper end of the Table near his Highness's Chair, and were busily employed in close Conversation with him during the whole Entertainment. The following Particulars, being all we can at present collect, we shall present to the Publick. The Bill of Fare consisted of two *Salem* Wizzards *Fry'd*(f) *Brown*(g) A carbonadoed *Fowle* of an extraordinary Breed, with a *Head* as hard as *Marble*(h) A truffled *Calf*(i) roasted whole, stuffed with assafœtida and other savoury Druggs; rather bare of Flesh, having been over-ridden by *Col. Dick*,(k) or as commonly called *scurvy Dick*, on a Summons from his M—y to attend him. A *Field Deer*(l) bred on *Ashley* Downs with much Care and Pains by his Highnesses Game-keeper *Israel*(m) made into a curious Pastie. A very extraordinary *Roof* piping hot, procured by big-tongued *Tim*,(n) with much labour and expence, who swore he would willingly sleep with a *Rugg less*(o) to promote the *Bliss*(p) of his M—y,(q) but notwithstanding his pretended Attachment to his Master's Interest, 'tis generally suspected he was selfish in making such Provision, as he was observed not to meddle with Flesh at all, but to make his Dinner wholly of the said Vegetable; nevertheless he was rewarded with a Commission, besides the Grant of an extensive Plantation. After the Entertainment, the following loyal *Toasts* were drank, being in number *Seventeen*.

1. His Inf—l M—j—y's(r) Increase and Stability to his Empire.
2. Judas.
3. Nero and Commodus, and those other Worthies of the Earth, who have obtained the glorious Title of Tyrants or incarnate Devils.
4. His Holiness.
5. The Thane,(c) and his noble Confederates and Abettors.
6. Luxury, the Parent of Corruption; Corruption, the Nurse of H—ll.
7. Vigour to the Arms of *France*, the Downfall of *Corsica* and Destruction of *Paschal Paoli*.
8. May the present M—y and P——t(s) in G. B.(t) adopt the spirited Measures of the last.
9. The indefatigable *Verres*.(u)
10. The immortal *Rescinders*. *vid. pa. 161.*
11. The Ame-ri—can Com——rs.(v)
12. May the stubborn and inflexible Soul of a *Verres*(w) ever be under the Direction of a cunning, hypocritical and successful *Deputy*.(x)
13. The illustrious Exile of the noble Race of the *Stuarts*. *vis. the Pretender.*
14. Confusion to the Whiggs and the Wiggish Cause.
15. May our steady Friends and Adherents the Tories of G. B.(z) ever conduct her publick Affairs.
16. May the Legs of a *Pitt* be still fetter'd with the Gout, and those of a *Wilkes* still be gouted with Fetters.
17. May Virtue and Freedom slumber till divested of the Power to rise.

At the Conclusion of the above, his Inf—l Majesty was pleased to make the following Promotions.

The right honorable *Verres*(w) Prime Minister of State.

The right honorable *Sammy*(x) Lord chief Justice in the Room of *Rhadamanthus* who retires by reason of his great Age; also a Member of his Privy Council with a Pension of £. 200 per Ann.

Philanthrop, Esq; Sollicitor-General to his Majesty's High Commission Court.

The *Sooth-sayer*(1) of *York* to be prime Augure to his Majesty, to denounce Curses, and prophecy Plagues on the honest and virtuous of the Earth.

The Swabber of *Edgartown* to succeed *Charon*,(2) as Coxswain of the Ferry-boat.

Up started *Belial*, and swore his *Foster*(3) Brother should be their Cup-Bearer, being a sprightly dapper-fort of a Fellow; here *scurvy Dick*(4) put in his Claim, but it being alledged that he had been already sufficiently rewarded with a Draught on the Treasury for doing Nothing, his Plea was not allowed, and the Gentleman was appointed accordingly.

Monkey Matt(5) Glyster-monger to the Privy Council, with a Justice's Commission to try petty Offences among the Heathen, such as are beneath the Cognizance of superior Intelligencies.

Crusty, '*Stab of the Furnace*',(6) we hear occasioned much Debate, it having puzzel'd his Highness, and the whole Court, to investigate what he was good for; at length it was determined to try it by Lot, and having shuffel'd together a Number of Commissions, they called a little dwarfish ill-looking sub-Devil to draw for him, and up turned Col. *Waterbridge*,(7) but 'tis reported the Creature is dissatisfied, and cannot in conscience rest easy till he gets an inferiour Seat on the Bench, and 'tis not unlikely if he perseveres a little longer in his Fidelity, he may obtain his Wishes, or possibly advance a Step higher on the Ladder.

His Majesty's Game-Keeper sollicited strongly in behalf of his Grey-hound on *Ashley Downs*,(8) being a staunch Beast of Game; in compliance with the Request of so faithful a Servant, his M—y(9) threw him a Commission at random, which he snapped up, and wagged his Tail with apparent Satisfaction.

John the *chattering Witch*(10) being bottling Cyder, on hearing Commissions were dispersed so liberally, now brought up the Rear, and clamoured mightily to be distinguished; his Highness gave him a Kick in the B—h for *Firing him*(11) with his Nonsense, and observing his abundant Patience and Meekness, rewarded him by appointing him of the Quorum.

They all had the Honour of kissing his M—y's(12) cloven Hoof, and very respectfully took their Leave.

'Tis reported that sundry Particulars of great Importance have been communicated to the *Prime-Minister* from his Inf—l Maj—y,(13) but he having enjoined Secrecy on his Divan, nothing has as yet transpired.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

By giving the following a Place in your Paper, you will answer the Character of impartial Printers and true Friends to Liberty. Your's unknown,

answ. 2 pa. 217. ORTHODOXIOR.

MR. Buckminster has been in Town, and it will be no little disappointment to many, and particularly to *Orthodoxus*, that no Notice should be taken of the Anecdote in your Paper of July 11th. Nor can I think that he would have passed it in silence, *being a person of Spirit*, but that he would be previously resolved in the following things.

Whether this is the true notion of Liberty, to transfer private Conversation to the publick News Papers; and authoritatively to call upon Men to declare on which side they appear; who, perhaps, appears upon neither, but where truth appears? And whether the noble Sons of Liberty, adopt such Proceedings?

Who, Orthodoxus is! whether the Name of a Person or common to a Party? And if common to a Party; whether any more is intended, then that it is the strongest Side; Providence, as a General of France once observed always favouring 100000 Men?

Whether it is necessary for Men to speak their Minds supposing them upon the wrong Side; and that full Liberty is allowed to their doing so?

Whether any Preferments are to be expected by those that speak their Minds, should they be so unlucky as not to speak in Taste?

If he has spoke his Mind in any Measure already, whether it is necessary that he should do it again and why? Let but these trifling Matters be adjusted, which I could wish *Orthodoxus* to undertake, and then we shall see the Parson to Writing, and tho' to the Neglect of his Duty, yet to the no little Emolument of your Readers, but especially your humble Servant,

vid. pa. 163.— ORTHODOXIOR.

ANECDOTE.

ONE day last week as one of the new Inquisitors of the Customs was making Virginia Fence on the brink of Charlestown Ferry, he fell into the River. There was a Consultation among the Ferrymen, &c. whether to pull the Publican out, and it passed in the Negative. But one of the Company having more Compassion, if not more Wit than the rest, hoisted him out, saying—That drowning was comparatively too low a Death for any of the late imported Crew.

(a) *Infernal Majesty* (b) *Eminency* (c) *Bute* (d) *Greenville* (e) *Barnard* (f) *Hutchenson* (g) *my Frye* (h) *Wm Brown* (i) *Jacob Fowle* (k) *Marblehead* (l) *Dr Caleff* (m) *Such Saltonstone* (n) *majesty* (o) *Deerfield* (p) *the 2 Ashleys* (q) *Great Williams* (r) *Capt. Frost* (s) *Tom Rugglers* (t) *Mr Bliss* (u) *majesty* (w) *Infernal Majesty* (x) *ministry* (y) *Parliament* (z) *Great Britian* || *Commissioners* 1000 *Barnard* * *Gov. Hutchenson* * *ditto*

(a) Jonathan Fowell Esq
(b) Jon. Reward
(c) Mr Jernegan
(d) Chellingworth Forster
(e) Saltonstone
(f) D. Mayhew
(g) Josiah Edson
(h) Mr Bridgewater
(i) the 2 Ashleys
(k) Majesty
(l) John Chadwick
(m) Jyringham
(n) majesty
(o) majesty
(p) Jnfernal Majesty
(q) Thus pace reflors chuffly to the Rescinders (the 2 Columns (vide Marked thus ||)

WHEREAS on Saturday Night last the Dwelling-House of Capt. William Barker of Charlestown, was broke open, and robbed of the following Articles, viz. 2 Silver Porringers, mark'd WAB.—1 Pair Womens Shoe Buckles—3 large Spoons, Mark'd WAB—1 Trunk of Womens Linnen, mark'd AB.—3 Womens Hats, two white and one crimson, 2 Boys ditto.—3 Womens woolen chocolate colour'd Gowns.—3 strip't Linnen ditto—1 pair almost new Stays cross'd with Ribbons, a Pair of Girls ditto, and a Pair of old Jumps—1 fine flower'd Fustian Skirt.—1 Chocolate colour'd Childs Jacket, 1 pair scarlet Breeches,—— 1 black Silk Cape Bonnet, 1 ditto.—1 thick blue Jacket lin'd with crimson Baize.—1 large check'd Coverlid.—1 Ivory Buckle Brush with a green Silk String. Whoever shall apprehend the Thief or Thieves, so that he or they may be bro't to Justice, shall have TEN DOLLARS Reward, and all reasonable Charges paid. Charlestown, Aug. 8. 1768.

ANECDOTE.

Governor Barnard

NOT long since, as a great man not far from Boston, was in deep meditation on a plan to remove some more of his neighbours land marks, and busily projecting further encroachments on their property and privileges, he tumbled into a mill-pond and was in danger of drowning, or being drawn under the wheel; but his stars indicating a very different fate, it seems he scrabbled out to the sorrow of the spectators, none of which offered him the least assistance. Having emerged, he mounted his Car, and rode off in a very drisly, dripping pickle. 'Tis tho't his bobtail Wig might receive some little damage by the water. But three Coppers will buy him a new one as good as that in its primitive State.

PORTSMOUTH, (*New-Hampshire,*) Aug. 5.

At a Town Meeting held here last Monday by Adjournment, it was voted that the following INSTRUCTIONS *should be given to their Representatives, viz.*

To William Parker, *Esq; Mr.* Jacob Sheafe, *and Mr.* John Sherburne, *Representatives of the Town of Portsmouth, in the General-Assembly of the Province of N. Hampshire.*

GENTLEMEN,

AS you are chosen Representatives of this Town in the General Assembly, we cannot doubt of your Desire to be acquainted with our general Sentiments, nor of your Readiness to receive particular Instructions from us now in Town Meeting assembled, on the present alarming and critical Situation of Affairs, which affects this Province in common with all the other Colonies.

There is an universal Uneasiness spread throughout all the English Colonies on this Continent, occasioned by the late Acts of Parliament, imposing Duties on various necessary Commodities, which cannot be imported but from Great-Britain, (the Colonies by former Acts of Trade being prohibited from purchasing them elsewhere) which Duties are expressly laid for the sole Purpose of raising a Revenue.—These Acts are considered by all his Majesty's good Subjects in this part of his Dominions, as being in that Respect, unconstitutional, oppressive and destructive of those English Priviledges, which they have till very lately quietly enjoyed.

We apprehend that by the Plan lately introduced, we are deprived of the most essential of those Privileges, viz. The Right of giving and granting our own Money to the King, and remain exposed to further grievous and unlimitted Taxations, without the Possibility of a Representation; and we observe with deep Concern, Numbers of new Officers of the Customs daily multiplying among us, for the Purpose of executing those Acts we think so very grievous, whose Subsistence is a very heavy and unreasonable Burthen.

But what still increases the Alarm and surprizes us is, that one of the Colonies was last Year laid under an Interdict, prohibiting the constitutional Authority of their General Assembly, until they should make a Grant of such Provision for his Majesty's Forces, as was demanded of them from Home; for if the Colonies can be compelled to furnish a Part of the Subsistance of the Troops sent over, by the same Reason the Whole, and also their Pay; and another Province now suffers a still greater Severity, because their Assembly refused to regulate & new mould the Proceedings of a former Assembly.—When we consider this unhappy Juncture in which we are as deeply involv'd, and as heartily concerned for the Event of, as any other Province on the Continent, we tremble for ourselves, we tremble for our Mother Country.

Therefore Duty to the King, Affection for Great-Britain, and a just Regard for ourselves, oblige us at this Time of Distress and Danger, to instruct and intreat you, Gentlemen, to use your utmost Influence in the General Assembly at their next Session, to forward as soon as possible, a full and humble Representation to his Majesty of the Sentiments of his Loyal Subjects in this Province, with regard to the Duties lately imposed on them, and the other Grievances above mentioned, assuring his Majesty of the steady Attachment of this People to his Royal Person, and most zealous Adherence to the English Constitution, and explaining the Reasons of the present Alarm, at the Introduction of a new Kind of oppressive Power, wholly unknown before, and most humbly petitioning his Majesty with all Duty and Loyalty, that in his great Wisdom and Clemency he would redress and protect us in our constitutirnal Rights.

As we have the strongest Confidence, in the Wisdom, Goodness, and Paternal Tenderness of our Gracious Sovereign for his remotest Subjects, we cannot doubt but he will hear their dutiful Petitions, and readily shew his Royal Disposition to restore our Tranquility, and secure our Happiness in perpetual Connection with that of the whole British Empire. *A true Copy of the Instructions,*

JOHN PENHALLOW, *Town-Clerk.*

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

THE Publick have been frequently called upon, to attend to the importance of raising Mulberry Trees in this Province for the support of Silk Worms: several persons in the country have attended to the subject; those who happened to have trees grown have procured the Worms, and there is this year a very considerable quantity of Silk made, and many who had no trees have begun to raise them from the seed, and have made such progress as now to set great value on their new plantations; as the Necessity of finding some new means of remittances to Great-Britain is allowed by all, if we would continue our commercial connections, every proposal for that purpose ought to be attended to and if practicable, to be encouraged. It is supposed by those who have thought on the subject, that almost every Farmer in the country might have from 10 to 100 Mulberry Trees growing on his place, from which he might yearly produce from £. 10 to 100 sterling worth in Silk. Many years experience convinces that this climate is well adapted to the culture of Silk, in every branch, for the Mulberry trees grows and flourish well; the time the Worms live, viz. from the beginning of June to the middle of July, is generally as warm as in any part of the temperate zone; every farmer has half or a whole acre of land to spare from his necessary improvement; the worms may chiefly be attended by women and children, and those that have not a spare room in their houses may improve their barns (which at this season are generally empty) provided they secure the worms from birds or insects. The manner of tending the Worms is very simple, the time short, but about six weeks; after the silk balls are spun and the enclosed worms killed they are ready to be conveyed to the silk winders, who will give a price for the balls, which doubtless will be a handsome reward to the owners;—after the silk is wound and brought into the state called Raw-Silk, every trader to Great-Britain will be desirous to purchase for remittance, in discharge of his debts there. There is not the least probability of ever over-stocking the market, for Great-Britain, to supply all her immense manufactures, is obliged to foreign countries, as Spain, France, Italy, &c. for all their raw-silk, which yearly amounts to a sum not to be realized in America for a century to come, and, further, it is probable that G. Britain, whose trade is most natural to the Colonies, will give a bounty to encourage us, or what is the same thing, lay a heavy duty on foreign raw-silk, whenever there is a prospect of being in any measure supplied from hence.—Most new businesses are discouraging to the undertakers on account of the large stocks necessary to be advanced while the success is uncertain, but in this every poor man may engage, and if he fails of success, he has lost nothing but a little attention to a curious subject, which will at least enlarge his mind. The greatest obstruction to this business is the length of time necessary for growing of trees, which is 5 or 6 years from the seed, before the Leaves can be plucked to any advantage, and but few people have spirit enough to engage in and pursue a business whose profit is so remote. In order to remove this difficulty, a Gentleman in Boston has depositted 100 Dollars in the hands of the Select Men of the Town to be distributed by them to any inhabitant of this province, in premiums, to encourage the raising of Mulberry trees, in the following manner, viz. 40 Dollars to the person that shall have raised from the seed the greatest number of Mulberry trees in the fall of the year 1771, being three years old, or two years and five months at least from the seeds, fit to transplant, and 30 Dollars to the person that hath the next greatest number, and 20 to the next, and 10 to the next. The persons that apply for the premiums must bring a certificate from some Justice of the Peace, ascertaining the number and age of the trees, and that they are at least two years and five months from the seed, and those that receive the premiums shall give their obligations to the Select Men that they will spare unto any inhabitant of this province who purposes to raise Silk, ten trees (at least) at the rate of 3*d*. L. M. per tree, to the amount of one half of the number they return in their certificate, provided they are applied to within 18 months from the time they receive the premium; the remaining half they have liberty to dispose of as they please.

Note, September or October will be the proper time to sow the seeds, or dry'd Mulberries in some warm piece of land about an inch or two deep, and next Summer may be expected a full bed of Mulberry plants, which may be transplanted after they have survived two Winters.

Caleb Blanchard

In Union-Street, BOSTON, has just Imported in Captain Prince *from* LONDON,

A compleat Assortment of Hosiery—as Men's Gauze white Thread under Hose—Also Mens and Womens worsted, thread and cotton Hose, silk Gloves and Mitts, some very neat:—Childrens Hose, Knit Breeches of all sorts, some as low as four Pistareens—a few pieces 6 thread Breeches, Caps, &c.—Also, a general Assortment of English & India GOODS, which will be Sold at the very lowest Advance for Cash.

TAKEN up last Week at Sea, between Cape-Anne and Marblehead, a large Logg Canoe, flat built. Whoever has lost the same, may have her again, paying the Charges. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Boston, August 1768.

SCHEME Of a LOTTERY

FOR raising NINE HUNDRED Dollars towards Rebuilding FANEUIL-Hall, agreeable to an Act of the General Court, wherein Messieurs *Joseph Jackson, Thomas Cushing, Benjamin Austin, Samuel Sewall,* and *John Ruddock,* or any three of them, are appointed Managers, who are sworn to the faithful Performance of their Trust,

Faneuil-Hall Lottery, Letter N.

Consists of 2250 Tickets, at *Four Dollars* each; 647 of which are Prizes of the following Value.

Prizes,		Dollars.		Dollars.
2	of	1000	are	2000
1	of	500	is	500
1	of	300	is	300
8	of	100	are	800
20	of	50	are	500
35	of	20	are	300
20	of	8	are	160
590	of	6	are	3540
647 Prizes.				8,100
1603 Blanks				

2250 Tickets at 4 *Dollars* each, is 9,000 Dollars.
To be paid in Prizes, — 8,100 Dollars.

Remains for the Market, 900 Dollars.

The above Scheme is calculated in such a Manner as we presume will be agreeable to the Public.——Complaint has been made that the capital Prizes in the former Lotteries took up too large a Share of the Money; the Managers to obviate such an Objection have lessened the Capital Prize one Half, and by this Means divided the Money more equally. There are but a little above two Blanks to a Prize, we doubt not therefore that the Tickets will be disposed of and the Drawing commence much sooner than the last.

Public and seasonable Notice will be given of the time and place of drawing; and as soon as the drawing is finished, a list of the prizes will be published in *Edes* and *Gill's Boston Gazette,* &c. and the money paid to the possessors of the Benefits Ticket, within twenty days after drawing.

Gold as well as Silver will be taken for the Tickets, and the Prizes paid off in like Manner. Prizes not demanded within twelve Months after Drawing, will not be paid, but will be deem'd as generously given for the purposes aforesaid, and will be applied accordingly.

TICKETS are to be sold by the Managers, and by the Printers hereof.

For LONDON,
The Ship SUSANNA,
HENRY JOHNSTON, Master,
Now laying at *Minot's* T,
(with fine Accommodations for Passengers) will sail soon, having half of her Cargo engaged.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Master on board, or to FRANCIS GREEN, at his Store in King-Street.

Salted CEIL SKINS, suitable for Tanners, to be sold cheap in large or small Quantities; Enquire at Messieurs *Bethune's* Store in King-Street.

Boston, August 8, 1768.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Monday the Third of *October* next, at the House of Mr. *Paul Pritchard, Halifax, Nova-Scotia.*

20,000 Acres of undivided Land in the Township of *Olmastin,* in the River *St. John's,* laying about 23 Miles up the River on the East Side, and is some of the best Lands in said Province.——Also, 5,000 Acres of choice Land, situate on *Tusbelt* River, near *Cape-Sable* with a Number of fine Islands, and a considerable Quantity of Marsh Land. The Plan of said Land to be seen by applying to the Printers.—This is a fine Tract of Land, and very convenient for the Fishery.

RUN-away from Samuel Lee *of* Manchester, *on the 4th Day of* August *Instant, a likely Negro young Fellow, about 20 Years old, short and pretty thick sett, and spry, understands Farming Business, and is something bow-legged, born in New-England. Had on when he went away a check Woolen Shirt, a stript cotton and wool Jacket, blue yarn Stockings, and had with him a red Camblet Jacket trim'd with Silver. FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges will be paid, to any Person that will take up said Negro, and confine him in any of his Majesty's Goals (or send him to the Subscriber) so that the Subscriber may have him again.* SAMUEL LEE.

ANY Gentlemen or others that may have Occasion to make Use of the Cold Bath in Cambridge Street New-Boston, are inform'd that it is now in good Order and will be kept so by *JOSEPH DAWSON,* Gardener, who has a great Quantity of large red Currants to make Wine, to sell. Any Persons who may want the same, may be supplied by the said *Dawson,* at a reasonable Rate, if fetch'd from the Garden.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
(*And sold by* EDES & GILL *in Queen-Street,*

THE *Adventures* of a *BLACK COAT.* Containing a SERIES of remarkable Occurrences and entertaining Incidents, that it was Witness to in its Peregrinations through the Cities of London and Westminster, in Company with Variey of Characters. As related by ITSELF.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL.

Mr Wm Whitwell. v oid, page 194. in the Margin for the References.